THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

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FIRST EDITION

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

The Document in Type—A Synopsis of Its Contents.

The Washington correspondent of the Boston *Herald*, under Saturday's date, says:—

The President's Message was all placed in type this evening, and will probably be sent to Congress on Tuesday. The only reason for delay is the anticipated reception of official news about the settlement of the Alabama claims. The Message covers the following points and conclusions:—First, that the Southern States remain prostrated in industry, their resources having been cut off, and a goodly portion of their population disfranchised; their constitutional privileges denied through Congressional enactment, and most of them remaining under military rule. Second, commending the report of the Secretary of the Treasury, and approving its views relative to a return to specie payments through reduced taxation and a gradual contraction of paper circulation, with suggestions for legislation for one currency only, and that the National Banks should have their powers restricted. Third, that our foreign affairs are in a favorable condition. The negotiations with Great Britain regarding the Alabama claims, so called, have not reached an end, certain portions of the proposed protocol of arbitration not having been approved by this Government, and having been returned to Minister Johnson. The resignation of the British Ministry is regarded as only a temporary hindrance. Many of the details relative to the claims it is not deemed proper to communicate in the Message. Offers of arbitration between Paraguay and Brazil have been declined, and the course of Paraguay is commented on, though there is an absence of official detail about the late outrages of Lopez. The Government has made new treaties for the protection of naturalized citizens abroad. It has recognized the new Provisional Junta in Spain as a *de facto* government, but has received no formally accredited Minister from the same. Affairs with Mexico are satisfactory. Arrangements for a mixed Commission to settle the claims of Americans in that country are in progress. The Government has failed, so far, in its negotiation for the purchase of a naval station in the West Indies, and the President learns that the French are trying to get the Bay of Samana from the Dominican Government. Fourth, that official facts show enormous frauds on the revenue, which must be corrected, or the revenue will fail and the nation be involved in ruin. The President calls for strong legislation, and urges the repeal of the Civil Tenure act, which he regards as a hindrance to the removal of corrupt officials. Fifth, the President touches upon our Indian troubles, noting the views of the Peace Commission, and fears that the military establishment expenditures will be largely increased on the Plains. Sixth, the President favors the withdrawal of the troops from the Southern States and a reduction of the army, and gives a *resume* of the operations of the land and pension system. It is not pretended that the Message discusses the above points in the order named, or in the language given; but the general tenor of the document will prove to be as here indicated.

DISASTER.

A Passenger's Statement of the Fearful Collision on the Ohio River.

The following statement of the terrible disaster on the Ohio river has been forwarded to a New York paper:—

Having been a passenger on one of the ill-fated steamers that collided on the Ohio river near Warsaw on Friday night, I hasten to give to your valuable paper an account of the terrible disaster. We started from the city of Louisville at about 4 o'clock on the afternoon of the 4th inst., on the steamer America, Captain David Whittier commanding, having on board about one hundred passengers, and, including the passengers and crew, nearly two hundred souls, as also a large cargo of assorted merchandise. When the America was about one and a half miles above Warsaw, Ky., she came in sight of the steamer United States, from Cincinnati, bound for Louisville. She made signals, which were promptly answered by our boat, but from some misunderstanding or as yet unknown cause, both boats kept on their straight course almost directly opposite to each other. Upon perceiving the great danger of a collision, measures were promptly adopted and everything done to avert the terrible consequences which threatened to arise from the error. Nothing, however, availed, as it was or seemed impossible to check the course of the America. Although the engines had been reversed they had not time enough to change her course, and the collision took place with terrible effect. The bow of our boat struck the United States full on her port bow, completely demolishing her guards. At this moment several barrels of coal oil on deck were by the violent concussion exploded with a great report, and in less time than I can write it a seething mass of flame was communicated to and entirely enveloped the steamer. I had just retired to my stateroom to sleep when the bell rang and the engines stopped; but supposing that we had made some landing I took no notice of the occurrence, even after the crash of the colliding boats had occurred, my impression being that, owing to the carelessness of the pilot, the boat had made her landing before her headway had been sufficiently stayed. Suddenly, however, a sudden light flashed up, illuminating my room, and, turning my head, I saw terrific flames of fire issuing from the United States, and at the same time there were loud cries of "Fire! Fire!" Rushing out of my room, the spectacle that met my eye was a fearful one. The ill-fated steamer was completely enveloped in flames, while our position became momentarily more dangerous as the burning vessel drifted towards us, and we were perfectly powerless to change our position. The water itself around us was one sheet of flame. It was a terrible moment of suspense, and passed without one shade of hope. We seemed as if doomed. Everybody seeking the best means of self-preservation, I seized what few things I could and awaited a nearer approach to shore, and jumping from the wreck I managed to work my way ashore amid the cries of the poor unfortunate beings dying all around me. Here an arm and there a head might be seen—one cry for help and then all still. Many women and children might be seen clinging to the burning wreck, too distant to be assisted by those on shore, and lost to every hope. Our position was certainly more fortunate than that of the United States, as the flames communicated so quickly to every part of that boat as to leave very little chance of escape, and her probable loss is between forty and fifty. My pen is too weak to portray the horrors of such a sight. The terrible spectacle was awful, yet grand, and distant as we were from any habitation, made the prospect still more terrible. The distance to the nearest place on the same side of the river was two miles and a half, at Florence, to which place a portion of our party proceeded, and some went to Warsaw on a small steamer which passed by two hours after the collision. At about 4 P. M. the steamer C. T. Dumont came and released us and conveyed us to Cincinnati. We of course lost everything, some of us, imprudent enough to disrobe ourselves on retiring, not possessing even a suit of clothes. Thank God, though, life still remains, but the recollection of that terrible scene will haunt my memory for many a year. I cannot finish without paying a lasting compliment to Captain David Whittier, of the steamer America. His watchfulness and exertions to place his steamer in a safe position were untiring, and when all hope was lost he still remained true to his post until the last. Also Mr. Taylor, the gentlemanly clerk of the America, must not pass unnoticed. To his courage and perseverance is due the saving the lives of many persons. The Ole Bull concert troupe was on board, and all were saved.

GUSTAVUS F. HALL.

—Cape May is to have a $500,000 hotel.

—Rossini was buried at Père la Chaise.

—Bad boys smash tombstones and steal flowers from graves in the Hartford cemeteries.

—Donnelly thinks that he will go to the Senate, and Ramsay thinks differently.

—Chicago wants Miss Barton to settle and sing there.

SECOND EDITION

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

Advices from the Capital—The Commencement of Congress To-day—The Work of the Session.

Judge Kelley and the Suffrage Question.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7.

Gathering of Congressmen and Lobbyists—Scenes In and About the Capital.

The trains from the North and the West brought large numbers of Senators and members last night and this morning, together with numerous strangers from all parts of the country. Last evening the lobbies of the various hotels were crowded with men discussing the probable action of Congress on various measures at the present session. Senators and members generally spent the evening in calling upon each other at their rooms, engaging in friendly conversation, and comparing notes.

Reminiscences.

Many were the incidents and anecdotes related as a part of the personal experience in the late political campaign. One Senator would boast of the immense number of people he addressed, while another would dwell with peculiar pleasure upon the enthusiasm of the audiences to whom he had spoken. The Western men, as a general rule, have more stories to tell about their campaigning than the Eastern men. "We do things different in the West from what you do in the East," said a prominent member from Iowa to one of the New York delegation. "I should think you did, judging from Iowa's majority," said the poor New Yorker.

Washington this Morning.

At a comparatively early hour this morning the avenues and streets of the capital were thronged with men and women, presenting a striking contrast to the almost deserted aspect of the city for the last three months. As might be expected, nearly everybody was pushing towards the Capitol to witness the opening of the session. Hundreds of persons who had never before been in the city roamed through the public buildings, admiring their architecture and their extensiveness. The majority, however, went directly to Capitol, eager to secure seats in the galleries before they should all be occupied.

At the Capitol.

As early as 9 o'clock a busy throng was surging to and fro in the corridors and lobbies of the Capitol. By 10 o'clock the galleries of both the Senate and the House were pretty well filled, and long before 12 it was impossible to obtain even standing room. The hall of the House and the Senate Chamber were crowded with people, ladies as well as gentlemen, very many of whom were evidently strangers. These busied themselves looking out the seats of prominent Senators and members, and in admiring the elegance of the respective chambers.

The House.

The greatest attraction to-day, as indeed at all other times, was in the House of Representatives. It is emphatically the *popular* branch of the National Legislature. The members were in their seats at an early hour, fixing up their desks and arranging their papers for the business of the session. Hand-shaking and personal congratulations were freely indulged in by both Republicans and Democrats. The Republicans, however, seemed especially jubilant and good-humored. Many a Democrat was twitted, good-naturedly of course, about the result of the Presidential election. "How about that great reaction?" and "Where is Seymour and Blair?" were questions constantly passing from Republicans to Democrats. The latter, it must be confessed, took the matter quite philosophically, and invariably retorted upon their successful antagonists as best they could.

Speaker Colfax

was in his room until nearly the time for the opening of the session. He was, of course called upon by large numbers of his friends When he came into the hall of the House he was immediately surrounded by his numerous admirers and congratulated both upon his political success and his recent marriage. As usual, he was "wreathed in smiles," and had a pleasant word for everybody.

Jim Blaine, of Maine,

was the centre of a little knot of earnest seekers after the secret of his successful management of the campaign in that State.

"How did you do it, Blaine?" asked one and another.

"By hard work—hard work, and nothing else," said Blaine.

"Well, you gave us a start," said a member from the Middle States, "and we kept the ball rolling."

A rough, hearty member from the West steps up, and, grasping Blaine by the hand, says, "Gentlemen, here's the Speaker of the Forty-first Congress. I'll go for him all the time. He's the man that carried Maine at the outstart of the campaign, and that, you know, put backbone into all of us."

Ben Butler,

on account of the great fight in his district, was, as you may imagine, more observed than ever by the galleries, and completely surrounded by members. He looks well, notwithstanding his hard struggle and the recent stories in the newspapers of his "dangerous illness."

"How are you, Butler?" says one and another.

"First rate—never felt better in my life," he replies.

"Butler, how about Dana?" shouts somebody across two or three rows of seats.

"Played out—not much left of him," says Butler, amid peals of laughter from the bystanders.

"Butler, are you still with us on the bond question?" asks a repudiating Democrat.

"You'll see where I am before the close of the session," says Butler, with a knowing twinkle of the eye.

"You will have Greeley after you, if you don't take care," continues the Democrat.

"Never mind; I can take care of myself, I reckon," says Butler.

O. J. Dickey,

the successor of Thaddeus Stevens, is pointed out with considerable curiosity. Everybody is anxious to see if he looks anything like the "old man," whose striking features were so familiar. Everybody wonders if he will be able to "rule things" as the Great Commoner did. Dickey is a spare man, below the medium height, with a good-sized, well-shaped head, and sharp, clear-cut, intellectual features. His dark hair and beard are thickly mixed with gray, and his general appearance gives you the idea of a close, laborious student, which I learn he has been all his life. Stepping into the shoes of a giant like Thaddeus Stevens, he has a difficult position to fill, for it would take a man far above the ordinary standard of ability to even approach what he was, much less to come up to him. Mr. Dickey, however, will make a useful member. He is a good lawyer and an earnest and constant worker. The House has yet to hear from him. His first effort will probably be in announcing the death of his lamented predecessor.

The Senate.

The Senate Chamber is a quiet, cosy place, wearing an air of dignity and solemnity. There is not so much young blood in it as there is in the House, and consequently less interest and excitement. The Senators are sitting in groups chatting quietly about the all-absorbing topic, the recent campaign. Some of them—like Fessenden, Trumbull, Fowler, and the other anti-impeachers—took little part in the canvass. They are glad, however, that Grant is elected, or at least they say so. Ross, indeed, says little or nothing, but looks as dogged and guilty as the day he sold out Kansas by voting to acquit Andy Johnson. Fowler looks, if possible, more out of place than ever. He always seems as if he longed for the close of his Senatorial term, so that he may go back again to school teaching in some quiet country village of Tennessee.

Old Ben Wade

looks none the worse for his labors on the stump. No man in the Senate wears his years better than Wade. His step is as firm as it was ten or fifteen years ago. He has lost none of that fire with which he electrified the Senate and demoralized the chivalry in denouncing slavery years ago. He is heartily welcomed back again to the scene of his labors and triumphs by his hosts of friends and admirers.

Judge Kelley and the Suffrage Question.

Should opportunity offer, Judge Kelley, of Pennsylvania, will offer the following to-day:—

Resolved, That, two-thirds of both houses concurring, the following article be proposed to the Legislatures of the several States as an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, which, when ratified by three-fourths of said Legislatures, shall be valid as part of said Constitution, namely:—

Article —. No State shall deny or exclude from the exercise of any of the rights and privileges of an elector any citizen of the United States by reason of race or color.

THE EUROPEAN MARKETS.

By Atlantic Cable.

This Morning's Quotations.

LONDON, Dec. 7—A. M.—Consols for money, 92⅜; for account, 92½; United States Five-twenties, 74⅜. Stocks steady. Erie flat at 25. Illinois Central, 96¼.

FRANKFORT, Dec 7—A. M.—United States Five-twenties firmer and higher at 79@79¼.

PARIS, Dec. 7—A. M.—The Bourse is quiet. Rentes, 70f. 57c.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 7—A. M.—Cotton heavy; the sales to-day will probably reach 8000 bales.

LONDON, Dec. 7—A. M.—Linseed Oil, £26 5s. Calcutta Linseed, 58s.

HAVRE, Dec. 7—A. M.—Cotton is dull, both on the spot and afloat; sales at 121½f. afloat.

This Afternoon's Quotations.

LONDON, Dec. 7—P. M.—Consols for money, 92¼@92⅜; for account, 92½. United States Five-twenties dull at 74¼c. Stocks easier.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 7—P. M.—Cotton is tending down; middling uplands, 10⅝d.; middling Orleans, 11⅛d.

Breadstuffs—Fall wheat firmer; No. 2 red Western, 9s. 4d.@9s. 5d. Provisions dull.

LONDON, Dec. 7—P. M.—Linseed Oil firm, but not higher.

FROM LOUISVILLE.

Death of a Prominent Merchant.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Dec. 7.—Mr. William Garvin, of the firm of Garvin, Bell & Co., is known to have been lost by the fearful collision between the steamers America and United States on the Ohio, Friday night last. He was one of the most prominent and respected merchants in this city, his age being seventy-four years. He was well known in the city of Philadelphia. His body has not yet been recovered.

Weston Gives Up His Western Walk.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

BIDDEFORD, Me., Dec. 7.—Weston the pedestrian still remains in this village, and, in consequence of his lameness, has concluded to give up his St. Louis tour for the present.

The Cole-Hiscock Case—A Verdict of "Not Guilty."

ALBANY, N. Y., Dec. 7.—The jury in the Cole-Hiscock murder case this morning brought in a verdict of not guilty.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH, }
Monday, Dec. 7 1868. }

The Money Market continues quiet. Short call loans rule at 6@7 per cent. First-class commercial paper ranges from 8@10 per cent. per annum. There was little disposition to operate in stocks this morning, but prices were without any material change. Government securities were firmly held. City loans were unchanged. The new issue sold at 100.

Railroad shares were unchanged. Lehigh Valley sold at 55½, no change; Pennsylvania Railroad at 54½, no change; Little Schuylkill at 46½, a slight advance; Reading at 49¼, no change; and Catawissa preferred at 30½, no change. 128 was bid for Camden and Amboy; 67 for Norristown; 57 for Minehill; 35½ for North Pennsylvania; 30 for Elmira common; 42 for Elmira preferred; and 25 for Philadelphia and Erie.

In City Passenger Railway shares there was nothing doing. 48 was bid for Second and Third; 17 for Thirteenth and Fifteenth; 23 for Spruce and Pine; 46 for Chesnut and Walnut; 66 for West Philadelphia; 10 for Hestonville; and 33½ for Green and Coates.

In Bank shares there was more doing. Corn Exchange sold at 69, no change; Mechanics' at 31, no change; and Commercial at 56½, no change; 245 was bid for North America; 159 for Philadelphia; 106 for Southwark; 57 for Penn Township; 80 for Western; 72 for City; and 123 for Central National.

Canal shares were dull. 20 was bid for Schuylkill Navigation preferred; 28¼ for Lehigh Navigation; 72 for Morris Canal preferred; and 11 for Susquehanna Canal.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO-DAY

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street

FIRST BOARD.

$11000 City 6s mun.d b100		25 sh Leh V.s5wn.ls	55⅜
$1000 Leh V R n b.cp c.	91⅝	3 sh Penna R.	54½
$2000 Sun & E 7s	99⅝	20 do	54½
10 sh Corn Ex B.b5wn	69	27 do...rec.	54⅜
5 sh Mech Bk...s5.	31	100 do	54½
25 sh Lit Sch R.	46½	100 sh Cata Pf...s30.	30½
200 sh Reading...ls.	49⅜		

BETWEEN BOARDS.

100 sh Penna R.	54⅜	100 sh Read R...2d.	49½

SECOND BOARD.

$2000 Pa R 1 m 6s.	100⅜	11 sh Penna R...ls.	54⅜
75 sh Mech Bk...ls.	31	69 do	54½
100 sh Phil & E...b60.	25⅜	11 sh Com'l B.	57
100 sh Cata Pf...b60.	30½	71 do	57

—This morning's gold quotations, reported by Narr & Ladner, No. 30 South Third Street:—

10·00 A. M.	135¼	11·50 A. M.	136
10·15 "	135⅜	11·51 "	135⅞
10·17 "	135¼	12·16 P. M.	135¾
10·40 "	135⅜	12·20 "	135⅝
11·28 "	135⅝		

—Messrs. Jay Cooke & Co. quote Government securities, etc., as follows:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 115@115¼; old 5-20s, do., 111½@111¾; new 5-20s, 1864, 107½@107¾; do., 1865, 108½@108¾; 5-20s, July, 1865, 110¼@110½; do., 1867, 110¾@111; do., 1868, 110¾@111; 10-40s, 105½@105¾. Gold, 135⅝.

Stock Quotations by Telegraph—1 P. M.

Glendinning, Davis & Co. report through their New York house the following:—

N. Y. Cent. R.	123	West. Union Tel.	37
N. Y. and E. R.	37¼	Cleve. & Toledo R.	101⅜
Ph. and Rea. R.	98⅝	Toledo & Wab.	65½
Mich. S. and N. I. R.	86⅜	Mil. & St. Paul R.	61¾
Cle. and Pitt. R.	84⅛	Adams Express	48
Chi. and N. W. com	78¼	Wells, Fargo & Co.	26
Chi. and N. W. pref.	81⅝	U. S. Express	46
Chi. and R. I. R.	107	Tenn. 6s, new	67⅝
Pitts. F. W. & Chi. R.	111¼	Gold	135⅝
Pac. Mail S. Co.	115¼	Market irregular.	

SIX PER CENT. GOLD INTEREST, PRINCIPAL ALSO REPAYABLE IN GOLD.—First mortgage bonds, based upon the valuable franchises, grants, railroad, equipment, etc., of the Central Pacific Railroad Company, now nearly completed, and forming one of the most assured and productive lines of traffic in the world. The way traffic alone is large and remunerative, independently of the immense through business soon to follow.

A portion of this loan is offered to investors at 103 per cent. and accrued interest in currency. The bonds have semi-annual gold coupons attached, payable in January and July.

Information, etc., to be had of

DE HAVEN & BROTHER,
Dealers in Government Securities, Gold, etc.
No. 40 South Third street.

Philadelphia Trade Report.

MONDAY, Dec. 7.—The Flour market presents no new feature, the demand being limited to the wants of the home consumers. About 600 barrels were taken, including 200 barrels Iowa, Wisconsin, and Minnesota extra family, at $7·25@8 25; 300 barrels Illinois and Indiana do. at $9 25@9 50; 100 barrels Pennsylvania and Ohio do. do. at $9@10 75; extras at $6@6·75; and superfine at $5 50@5 75. Rye Flour is selling at $7·50@8. Nothing doing in Corn Meal.

There is very little Wheat of prime quality coming forward, and for this description there is a moderate inquiry, but prices are rather weak; sales of 1500 bushels red at $1 90@2 05, and amber at $2·10@2·15. Rye may be quoted at $1·53@1·54. Corn is quiet. Old yellow is scarce and nominal at $1 22@1·24. New do. is offered freely, and sales were reported at 90c.@$1. Oats are without change; sales of Western at 69@72c. No sales were reported in Barley or Malt.

Whisky is selling at $1 04@1·06 per gallon, tax paid. 50 barrels iron-bound sold at the former rate.

Philadelphia Cattle Market.

MONDAY, Dec. 7.—The Cattle Market was moderately active this week, but prices were unsettled and rather lower. 2100 head sold at 8½@9c. for extra, 7@8c. for fair to good, and 5@6½c. ℔ lb. for common, as to quality. The following are the particulars of the sales:—

Head.
74, Owen Smith, Western, 7@8½ gr.
90, A. Christy & Bro., Virginia, 7½@9¼, gr.
60, P. McFillen, Western, 7@8⅛, gr.
95, P. Hathaway, Western, 7@8¾ gr.
108, Jas. S. Kirk, Chester county, 7@8¼, gr.
32, B. McFillen, Chester co., 7@9, gr.
50, James McFillen, Chester co., 7@8½, gr.
60, E. S. McFillen, Chester county 7@9, gr.
153, Ullman & Bachman, Western, 7@9, gr.
171, Martin Fuller & Co., Western, 7@9, gr.
140, Mooney & Smith, Western, 7@9, gr.
65, Thos. Mooney & Bro., Virginia, 6@7½, gr.
73, S. & C. Chain, Western Penna., 5@7, gr.
100, John Smith & Bro., Western, 6@8½, gr.
60, J. & L. Frank, Virginia, 6@7½, gr.
100, Frank & Schomberg, Western, 7@8¼, gr.
160, Hope & Co., Chester, 6@8½, gr.
60, M. Dryfoos & Co., Virginia, 6@8, gr.
57, Elcolin & Co., Virginia, 6@7, gr.
39, Blum & Co., Western, 6@8, gr.
32, B. Baldwin, Chester co., 6½@8¼, gr.
20, D. Branson, Chester co., 6@7¼, gr.
42, James Hall, Western 5@6½, gr.
41, W. Duffy, Western, 5@6, gr.
65, Chandler & Alexander, Ches. co., 6½@8¼, gr.
14, A. Kemble, Chester co., 6½@7½, gr.
41, C. Walker, Virginia, 5@6½, gr.
44, Jesse Miller, Chester co., 7½@8¾, gr.
96, R. Mayer, Western, 6@8¼.
29, S. Frank, Western, 7@7½ gr.

Hogs were firmer; 6000 head were sold at the different yards at $11@11·50 ℔ 100 lbs. net.

Sheep were in fair demand; 6000 head arrived and sold at 4@6c. ℔ lb. gross, as to condition.

Cows were unchanged; 150 head sold at $15@65 for springers and $50@80 ℔ head for cow and calf.

—That Louisville girl who was wanted to inherit a fortune of $300,000 in gold was found in a garret, dying of consumption.

—A party of benzinists near New York thought it a good joke to bury alive one of their number who was the drunkest, and they did it.

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

For additional Marine News see Inside Pages.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

NEW YORK, Dec. 7.—Arrived, steamships Atalanta, from London, and Nebraska, from Liverpool.

Also arrived, steamship Caledonia, from Glasgow.

HAVANA, Dec. 6.—Arrived yesterday, steamship Washington, from St. Nazaire.

(*By Atlantic Cable.*)

SOUTHAMPTON, Dec. 7.—Arrived Saturday evening, steamship Hammonia, from New York.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA.........DECEMBER 7.

STATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE.

7 A. M.........40 | 11 A. M.........46 | 2 P. M.........44

CLEARED THIS MORNING.

Barque Sarah B. Hale, White, Portland, Warren & Gregg.

ARRIVED THIS MORNING.

Steamship Fanita, Freeman, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to John F. Ohl.

Steamship Volunteer, Gallagher, 24 hours from New York, with mdse to John F Ohl.

Brig Mechanic, Dyer, 16 days from Sagua, with molasses to E. C. Knight & Co.

Schr Mary C. Sipple, 1 day from Milford, Del., with grain to James Barratt.

Schr Zouave, Short 1 day from Magnolia, Del., with grain to James Barratt.

Steamer R. Willing, Cundiff, 13 hours from Baltimore, with mdse. to A. Groves, Jr.

MEMORANDA.

Ship Meridian, Lenz, for Philadelphia, sailed from Bremerhaven 21st ult.

Ship Josephine, Hilton, hence, at Queenstown 23d ultimo.

Barque George Bell, Cann, hence, at Helvoet 22d ultimo.

Barque Fanny, hence for Bremen, passed Deal 24th ultimo.

Barque Lepanto, Symond, for Philadelphia, sailed from Granton 23d ult.

Brig Speed, Larkin, for Philadelphia, sailed from Falmouth 23d ult.

Schrs James Martin, Fuller; C. W. May, May; T. Sinnickson, Dickerson; Ira Laffrienier, Wilson; M. D. Haskell, Haskell; C. Loeser, Smith; T. T. Tasker, Allen; Z. Steelman, Adams; and A. P. Ames, Ames, hence, at Boston 5th inst.

Schrs P M Wheaton, Wheaton; Cyrus Fossett, Harding; E. T. Allen, Risley; and S P. Adams, Tabbut, hence for Boston, were anchored at the SW. Spit yesterday.

Schrs E. DeHart, Lowe, from Portland; J. W. Walsh, Williams from Boston; S S Crocker, Presbrey, from Taunton; J. L. Russell, Smith, from Fall River; and M. J. Russell, Smith, from Pawtucket, all for Philadelphia, at New York yesterday.

Schr Amos Edwards hence, at Charleston 5th inst.

Schr Minnesota of Sandwich, before reported in collision with schr A. M. Aldridge below Providence, on the 2d inst., sustained more serious damage than was supposed, having lost jibboom, had her bowsprit broken and driven inboard, tearing up the windlass and deck, carrying away headboard and some of the head gear.

A large unknown two-topmast schooner (probably the Lewis Chester), is reported to have been seen to sink on Thursday afternoon off Gunning Point, Manomet, Plymouth. She hauled down jibs and sunk at once. Topmasts are out of water. Six men were taken off by another vessel, which proceeded.

THE LASH AND THE PILLORY.

How Justice is Tempered with Mercy in Delaware.

Another Mediæval Spectacle at New Castle.

Outcroppings of Barbarism in Sussex.

From Our Own Correspondent.

NEW CASTLE, Del., Dec. 5.

The New Castle County Court having wound up its business yesterday, "the eyes of Delaware" will not witness another mediæval spectacle in this locality for a space of full six months. But New Castle has enjoyed two such spectacles this week, and should, therefore, rest content. On Monday last

A Quiet Flogging Scene

transpired, and New Castle happily was the sole spectator, inasmuch as the "carpet-bag liars"—by which elegant title the representatives of the press are now known in Delaware—were not informed of the occurrence. On that occasion two men were touched up by Sheriff Richardson—gently, we presume, according to his custom. One of these, Reuben Johnson, a seedy dark, whose larder was running low, had laid in thirty pounds of pickled pork for winter use, but unfortunately paid the $4·50 which was its assessed value to the wrong man. For this indiscretion he was obliged to pay $9 restitution—interest by way of restitution, in Delaware, is reckoned at the usurious rate of 100 per cent.—and the costs of prosecution, to receive twenty lashes, and to reside six months in New Castle jail. The other, a gentleman of color by the name of Benjamin Craig, had fitted himself out with a coat and vest at Brandywine village, and suffered to the same extent, with an additional dollar as restitution.

But, although "the eyes of Delaware" monopolized Monday's spectacle, such was not the case to-day, for

The "Carpet-bag Liars"

were on hand in force, two of the New York dailies being represented, as well as three Philadelphia journals. The "carpet-bag liars," according to the rumors which reached them at Wilmington, were promised a hospitable reception. Rotten eggs were freely spoken of as the most prominent article of diet to be tendered them, the side dishes embracing a rare assortment of blasphemy and abuse which had been in preparation all the week, with especial reference to the case of your correspondent, whose letter of last Saturday had given him a most unenviable notoriety through all the hundreds of New Castle county, his sole offense consisting in the plain, unvarnished repetition of the arguments in favor of the pillory and the lash which sundry ex sheriffs and citizens had put forth in his presence. But when the unveracious carpet-baggers arrived in New Castle, the chivalry of that section had determined to put their addled eggs to other and more reputable use. The threats of vengeance and intimidation turned out to be nothing more than a bit of Delaware bluster, to which no objection could be taken, as they harmed no one and afforded the New Castle chivalry a vast deal of relief.

Justice Obscured by Clouds.

The day has been unpropitious. Last night the heavens had the audacity

"The saintly veil of maiden white to throw"

upon the consecrated soil of Delaware's magnificent domain. But early in the morning the snow storm was merged in a miserable drizzle of a rain, with the thermometer down below 40 deg., and a rheumatic chill piercing the very marrow of one's bones. But, since the heavens deny the jurisdiction of Delaware sovereignty, Delaware has her revenge by ignoring the heavens. She never postpones one of her mediæval spectacles "on account of the weather." Therefore, a few minutes before 11 o'clock the great gates of the prison-yard swung back on their creaking hinges, and in to the enclosure hurried the scandal-dealing carpet-baggers, and the rag-tag and bob-tail of the New Castle chivalry. Through half a foot of Delaware mud they shuffled their way; seeking refuge from the drizzling rain and the chill air under the sombre rampart of stone which encircled the shrine of the Delaware deity. It is charitable to suppose that the weather was directly and solely responsible for the size and character of the aboriginal assemblage. A dozen shivering urchins constituted its most prominent feature. With their dirty fists thrust to the very bottom of their pockets, and their teeth chattering like the tongues of so many magpies, they ranged themselves along the prison wall and prepared to receive the inspiration of awe and deference to the majesty of outraged law, by gazing on

A Brace of Reprobates in the Pillory.

"Here, gentlemen," exclaimed Turnkey Vining, from under the expanse of his ample umbrella; "here, gentlemen, you behold a specimen of Delaware barbarity!"

There was a touch of sarcasm in the Turnkey's voice, and his blandly benevolent smile was quite as sinister. Yet he rambled on in wondrous good humor with himself, through the mockery of enumerating at length the discomforts of having one's head bent forward at a sharp angle to his body, and then thrust through a hole which fits his neck as neatly as an india-rubber collar.

"I was in hopes," remarked the Turnkey, at the end of his harangue, "that it would clear off after a while, and didn't open the gates at 10 o'clock, as we usually do. But the prospects didn't improve, and I don't like to keep you waiting to see the show. But you see, gentlemen, that we Delaware barbarians are not entirely inhuman; we wrap them up in blankets."

"Why don't you hold your umbrella over their heads?" queried one of the carpet-baggers.

"Oh!" responded the Turnkey, "it wouldn't do much good now; they've been there too long, and they don't mind it—don't you see they're laughing?"

"Gen'l'm'n," interrupted a full-grown aborigine, who bore up bravely under a heavy load of Delaware cider, "gen'l'm'n, you—you must consider me an ex-exempt-t-t party! You see, gen'l'm'n, I d-don't ex-ugh-ac'ly approve of-of-of this yere thing. It's kinder rough on a fello', you-you see, and I-I d-d-don't know ex-ugh-ac'ly when I may get in that fix my-myself, you see!"

We confessed that we saw the drift and force of the "exempt party's" observation, our penetration being rewarded with an expressive leer at the Turnkey under the green umbrella.

"You came all the way from Philadelphia and New York," said another native, full grown, like the "exempt party," but, unlike him, not afflicted with an overload of cider; "You came all the way from Philadelphia and New York to see this business, and we people of New Castle came to see you."

"Just so!" assented a capet bagger.

Meanwhile the brace of reprobates in the pillory were beginning to get uneasy. Their early sallies at laughter had soon subsided, and now their sole object appeared to be a constant shifting of their legs, for the sake of extorting a little mercy from the hard, rough boards in which their necks and wrists were pinioned. One of them, Joseph Sluby by name, was almost as black as the traditional ace of spades; the other, Jonathan Graves, was so light in complexion that the Turnkey was appealed to before we were assured of a "visible admixture." The age of each was about seventeen years. Graves had appropriated a shot-gun, in return for which speculation he had been sentenced to pay $10 restitution and costs, to stand one hour in the pillory, to receive twenty lashes, and to rot in New Castle jail for two years! Sluby had a double account with the State for settlement. For the larceny of certain money and goods he was doomed to pay the costs of prosecution, to stand in the pillory half an hour, to receive ten lashes, and to tenant the jail for a year. In addition to this, he had set fire to the office of his involuntary benefactor, and for that offense he was saddled with a fine of $500, the payment of $1600 by way of restitution, and an extra half hour in the pillory, twenty additional lashes, and four years more of imprisonment!

At twelve o'clock "time" was called by one of the carpet-baggers, and the Turnkey promptly responded. When the wooden pinions were removed from their necks, the two reprobates straightened up their heads with a jerk shuffled down the ladder from the elevated platform as fast as their stiffened legs would carry them, and entered the gloomy jail with an air that showed that the iron had not yet entered into their souls. The shivering spectators were then informed by the Turnkey that "the rest of the show" would have to be postponed until the arrival of the Sheriff, who was expected every moment. So the crowd filed out of the enclosure, and the great doors swung back on their creaking hinges to the embrace of bolts and bars.

The Lash is Applied.

It was half-past 1 before the Sheriff arrived, and then the second part of the programme was executed. The crowd in attendance was, perhaps, not as large as in the morning, although the rain had ceased to fall and the air was not as chilly as it had been.

The first victim was Robert Harris, a dark-skinned youth of sixteen or seventeen, who, for the larceny of a five dollar greenback, received ten lashes, very lightly laid on by Sheriff Richardson. Other eyes than those of Delaware were gazing on the spectacle, and a bystander remarked that he had never before seen the cat wielded so gently. When the Turnkey cried "Ten!" the boy picked up his blanket, threw it around his naked shoulders, made a deferential bow to the Sheriff as he received from that official a five cent piece, and stalked back into the jail with well-assumed indifference.

Next came Graves, across whose yellow back a slightly discolored ridge was raised by the twenty lashes with which the Sheriff plied him, a little more energy being displayed by that official than in the first case. When the Turnkey cried "twenty," he gathered up his blanket and left the scene without a share of the Sheriff's alms.

Then Sluby was marched out and manacled to the post. The energy of the Sheriff appeared to keep even pace with the progress of his task. He was evidently "getting his hand in," and his last victim writhed, and twisted, and shifted his position with almost every blow. He clenched his teeth and contorted his features, but not a moan escaped his lips.

"Thirty!" cried the arithmetical turnkey, at last; and then turning about he exclaimed, with affected sorrow:—

"Gentlemen, this ends the show!"

It was expected that a young white man would receive ten lashes for the embezzlement of a coat; but the Governor interfered and remitted this portion of his punishment. Doubtless he regarded the humiliation of subjecting a white man to such a penalty in such disreputable company as too great, even if that unworthy white man were subject to spasmodic attacks of kleptomania. But it is understood that the Governor has solemnly declared that there shall be no more clemency of this sort, because of the scandalous stories circulated by the carpet-baggers.

The Beauties of "the Old Way."

While pointing out the attractive features of the exhibition, Turnkey Vining declared that "Delaware liked to get along in the old-fashioned way," expressing the fond hope that the rest of the world would soon slip back to "the old way" also. Notwithstanding this eminently conservative spirit, which usually afflicts a petty and insignificant community, "the old way" is in some disrepute, even in Delaware. At New Castle it is not now the custom to flog a criminal with a raw-hide; nor with a flat board, pierced with small holes, through which the life-blood spirts a every blow; nor to wash down the back of the lacerated victim of the law with brine; nor to expose the nakedness of women, as well as of men, at the whipping post; nor to hurl dead cats at pilloried prisoners; nor to defile their persons with rotten eggs. Yet not many years have elapsed since all these practices were indulged in at this very town of New Castle within thirty-five miles of Philadelphia. Delaware, despite her conservatism, *has* contrived to mar somewhat the beauties of "the old way," in adhering to which she takes such profound delight.

Terrors of the Lash in Sussex County.

But, although the inherent brutality of the whipping-post in New Castle county is in these latter days slightly tempered with decency and mercy, it is acknowledged that the squeamishness of the New Castle Sheriffs has obtained but little foothold in Kent and Sussex. As a general rule, the sheriffs of the latter counties fulfil their ministerial functions at the whipping-post by proxy. Being Southern gentlemen of the old school by birth and education, they will not usually condescend to flog a criminal, even when that criminal declares to the world, by the color of his skin, that he abundantly deserves a flogging, and would still deserve one if as innocent of all guilty intent as the man in the moon. They do their dirty work by proxy, and the world can, therefore, rest assured that for the most part it is well done.

As a sample of this flogging by proxy, we will cite a case which occurred at Georgetown, the county-seat of Sussex, about a year ago. A negro had been indicted on two different charges—those of rape and of attempt to commit a rape. Delaware chivalry is very careful of Delaware virtue, and consequently fixes the punishment for the first offense at death by hanging. If Delaware chivalry had full play, he mere attempt to make Delaware virtue a byword and a reproach would doubtless also subject the offender to a sudden suspension of the vital functions, especially when the color of the offender's skin is a little darker than the orthodox hue. As it is, the attempt to outrage the person of a female is punished by flogging and imprisonment only. This distinction appears anomalous to Sussex eyes, which seem to regard a combination of the two correctives as exceedingly wholesome, especially when the offender belongs to the tan-colored order of vertebrates.

The case in question involved this happy combination, if properly manipulated. If the wretch had been tried for the more heinous offense first, and hung by the neck until dead, he would have escaped a flogging—for, strange and incredible as it may appear, Delaware never flogs a man before she hangs him, for one and the same infraction of the laws. The officers of Sussex, however, were equal to the emergency; at least they attempted to rise to an equality with it. The accused was first put upon his trial for the attempt. Convicted of that, he was sentenced to sixty lashes; the remainder of the programme being to try him at the next term of Court for the other crime and then to hang what might be left of him after the flogging.

When the first gala day came round, the Sheriff looked about him for a substitute, and found a fitting tool in the person of a desperate character, who is described as having himself richly merited, under the laws of the State, a sound thrashing. This brute volunteered to do the work, and his proffer was accepted. But he would not touch such a childish weapon as the simple cat-o'-nine-tails. Instead of this, he procured a raw hide, and standing at the prisoner's right hand, gave him thirty unmerciful blows upon the bare back, spending all his strength, and causing the wretched man to shriek and sob with each relentless scoring. Then the deputy-flogger, mindful that not an inch of skin should be left upon the back of his victim, shifted his base of operations to the other side, and completed the allotment of sixty lashes in similar fashion. After that, it is said that the back of the prisoner was washed with brine! When the torture was completed, he was thrown into Sussex jail, to await his trial for the offense which would insure him an early entrance into eternity. But Providence interfered, to the intense disgust of Sussex, and permitted the prisoner to creep through bars and bolts into the darkness, and he has not been seen in Sussex since.

"Let Us Alone!"

Two years ago the barbarity of the mediæval justice which is still meted out in Delaware was first assailed with earnestness within the borders of the State. The Wilmington *Commercial*, a daily evening paper, and the only daily in the State, made the pillory and the whipping-post objects of attack from its establishment. To the energetic editors of that journal Delaware is mainly indebted for the comparative gentleness with which the austere and barbarous laws of the State are now enforced, in New Castle county at least. With the exception of the *Commercial*, nearly every newspaper in the State, without regard to politics, is an earnest apologist and advocate of the pillory and the lash.

The attacks which have recently been made upon these instruments of torture throughout the Union have lashed the press as well as the people of Delaware into a state of mind which borders upon fury. Like every advocate of a grievous wrong, like every evil spirit which enters into the heart of man, they are crying out lustily, "Let us alone!" accompanying this appeal to the civilization and humanity of the age with a scurrilous abuse of all who have laid unholy hands upon their idols. The *Delaware Republican*, a so-called Republican journal published at Wilmington, thus referred to the subject in its last issue:—

"Our people appear to be somewhat attached to the custom, and its speedy abrogation is very doubtful. A great many persons contend that all rogues stand in dread of the whipping-post, and hence there is less thieving and burglary in our State than in most others. * * * A few lashes well laid on exert a very reformatory or restraining influence, and for that reason our people still cling to the 'barbarous' custom."

The *Republican* also suggests that, when any extensive depredations do occur within the State, they are committed by Pennsylvanians and Marylanders, who contrive to make good their escape with their booty. The Delaware *Gazette*, a rabid pro-slavery Democratic sheet, defends the system as a matter of course, admitting into the columns of the last number a communication headed "Another Carpet-bag Lie," from which we select the following choice paragraph:—

"The pillory and whipping post need no defense in Delaware from Delawareans. We know their worth and are determined to maintain them, despite carpet-bag howling, 'moral ideas,' and Yankee philanthropy; and we are aware of, at present, but one needed extension of their jurisdiction, which will be complete when impudent carpet-bag revilers of the State and her institutions are summarily brought under the salutary influence of the one and the wholesome correction of the other."

The *Gazette* editorially pitches into all creation, because Delaware barbarity has been assailed, winding up as follows:—

"These editors had better study some mode by which they will be able to deter the hordes of their low, vicious, and misguided populace from the horrid acts they so frequently are guilty of at home, before they undertake to reform the laws of Delaware, which do not disturb their people so long as they commit no crime within her borders."

But the *Journal and Statesman*, another Democratic sheet—which lays to its soul the flattering unction that it "is the best read paper in the State," since "Scalawags sneak after it and honest men read it openly and with satisfaction"—unwittingly demolishes the most formidable argument in favor of the pillory and the lash that has yet been advanced, in the following fashion:—

"Scarcely a week passes but some house is broken into at night, and depredations, thefts, and robberies committed while the inmates are asleep; and yet *few or none of the offenders are ever brought to justice. There is something wrong about all this. We have virtually no protection from the midnight robber.*"

The *Journal* has certainly hit the nail on the head. "There is something wrong about all this," and decent and humane people are not at a loss to detect wherein the wrong consists. Whether that wrong will soon be corrected by Delaware herself is a matter of grave doubt. Delaware professes to believe, not only that she herself will cling to the pillory and the whipping-post for all time to come, but that the rest of the world will in a few years forget the better promptings of the human heart, and rake up from its dusty statute-books the barbarous practices which were abandoned a century or more ago. *Nous verrons.* OMIKRON.

—Monsieur Offenbach, seeing in the newspapers Baron James de Rothschild had secured his first vintage at Chateau Lafitte, wrote him this note:—"At each turn of my first performances I think of you; you, in turn, have a first performance; don't forget Offenbach." The same day Baron de Rothschild sent him two dozen bottles of Chateau Lafitte claret.

A REMINISCENCE OF THE LAST WAR WITH ENGLAND.

Escape of the Constitution from the British Fleet, and her Subsequent Capture of the Frigate Guerriere, in the War of 1812.

To the Editors of N. Y. Evening Post:—When, in June, 1812, the United States declared war against England, Commodore Hull was placed in command of the frigate Constitution, and ordered to sea, for the purpose of placing himself alongside of the enemy wherever he could be found.

July 21, 1812, Hull found himself off Egg Harbor covered with a thick fog, when, as soon as it broke he discovered himself almost within reach of an English fleet, composed of one line-of-battle ship, two frigates, a brig and a schooner, all making chase for him. Hull was considered one of the best practical seamen of the service, and his wonderful escape proves it. From July 18 to July 20, from morning to night and night to morning, Hull watched every breath of wind, and as he reported, his officers and men stood to their quarters without a murmur. During these eventful hours the British Admiral put out all his boats for the purpose of towing up his two frigates to the Constitution, and thus it appeared certain that Hull must be captured.

Under this excitement, the two frigates being almost within shot of the Constitution, Mr. Morris, the first officer (late Commodore Morris), suggested putting out sweeps in order to gain every moment in keeping out of gun-shot, under the hope that some breeze might strike them, all sail being set and constantly wet, and thus enable the ship to escape. As Hull said in his official report, "the suggestion of that valuable officer, Lieutenant Morris," was accepted; all the boats were instantly put in requisition, and they moved the ship a mile an hour out of reach of the frigates. The British officers saw that they had a sailor to contend with; and for some time were puzzled to find what power Hull was using to take his ship out of their grasp—there not being a breath of wind upon either ship. At length, with the aid of their glasses, they discovered Hull's secret, upon which all the boats of the whole squadron were manned, to sweep up the two frigates within gun-shot of the Constitution. Hull continued improving every moment, until a slight breeze struck his topsails, which he instantly availed of—and thus made his escape, and run into Marblehead on Sunday, under the chase of the squadron.

The Rev. Dr. Bentley, the great Oriental scholar, was in the midst of his sermon at the South Church, in Salem, when some one under his pulpit window called out, "The British fleet is chasing the Constitution into Marblehead." Instantly the doctor closed his book, and remarked to his hearers, "We can serve God no way better than by defending our country," and seizing his hat ran down the pulpit stairs, and followed the cannon towards Marblehead. He being a short, thick-set man, with the thermometer at eighty-five, soon gave signs of fatigue, when two of his congregation lifted him upon one of the cannon, on which he rode to the beach where the defense was to be made. This illustrates the feeling of the people at that time. The fleet seeing the defense making, hauled off, and the Constitution seized the moment to run into Boston, where the whole city turned out to do honor to Hull and his officers and crew.

Amid all this excitement the merchants congregated at the Exchange, and as Hull came up State street, they gave him cheer upon cheer. At the rooms of the Exchange a book was kept, in which were recorded all marine news, arrivals, departures of ships, etc. Towards this book Hull gradually made his way through the crowd; took a pen, and, in his own hand, wrote the following words:—

"Whatever merit may be due for the escape of the Constitution from the British fleet, belongs to my first officer, Charles Morris, Esq.
"ISAAC HULL."

This noble liberality towards his officers caused all who heard it to cheer him again and again, and Hull, thus armed with the confidence of his officers and crew, again put to sea, and on the 19th of August, 1813, Captured the Guerriere, under the following circumstances, to which I was an eye-witness, being then a prisoner on board the Guerriere, which had captured me, when in command of a merchant ship, about ten days before the battle.

It was about 2 P. M. when the Constitution was discovered. The Guerriere at once hove to to enable her to come up. In the meantime there was great excitement and speculation on the quarter deck among Captain Dacres and his officers as to who the strange sail could be. As the Constitution neared us Captain Dacres handed me his glass and asked what I thought of her. My answer was:—"I think, sir, she is a frigate." Very soon she came within reach of the long guns of the Guerriere, which gave a broadside, but with no effect, as the sea was high. The Constitution made no reply, but continued manœuvring for a position—during which Captain Dacres said to me, "Do you think she will strike without firing?" My reply was, "I think not, sir."

At this moment, seeing a severe contest was about to commence, I raised my hat to Captain Dacres, and said to him, "With your permission, sir, I will go below, as I, being only a prisoner, can take no part in the contest." "Oh, certainly," said he, "and you had better go into the cock pit—and should any of our officers or men chance to get wounded, I shall feel obliged by any assistance you can render the surgeons or surgeons' mates." "Certainly, sir," said I, and then descended into the cock-pit. There were the surgeons and surgeons' mates and attendants, sitting around a long table, covered with instruments and all necessaries for dressing the wounded, all as still as a funeral.

Within one moment after my foot left the lower round of the ladder, the Constitution gave that double-shotted broadside which threw all in the cock-pit over in a heap on the opposite side of the ship. For a moment it appeared as if heaven and earth had struck together; a more terrific shock cannot be imagined. Before those in the cock-pit had adjusted themselves, the blood ran down from the deck as freely as if a washtub full had been turned over, and instantly the dead, wounded, and dying were handed down just as fast as men could pass them, till the cock-pit was filled, with hardly room to pass them, or to enable the surgeons to work. Midshipmen were handed down with one leg; some with one arm, and others wounded in almost every shape and condition.

An officer on the table having an arm amputated, would sing out to a comrade coming down wounded, "Well, shipmate, how goes the battle?" Another would utter some joke that would almost make the dying smile; and so constant and free were the playful remarks from the maimed and even dying, that I almost doubted my senses. Indeed, all this was crowded into a space of not over twenty-five or thirty minutes before the firing ceased. I then went on deck, and what a scene was presented, and how changed in so short a time, during which the Guerriere had been totally dismasted and otherwise cut to pieces, so as to make her not worth towing into port.

The Constitution looked perfectly fresh, and even at this time those on board the Guerriere did not know what ship had fought them. On the other hand, the Guerriere was a mere rolling log, almost entirely at the mercy of the sea—her colors all shot away, her mainmast and mizzenmast both gone by the board, and her foremast standing by the mere honey-comb the shot had made. Captain Dacres stood with his officers surveying the scene, all, all in the most perfect astonishment. At this moment a boat was seen putting off from the hostile ship for the Guerriere. As soon as within speaking distance a young gentleman (Midshipman Reed, late Commodore Reed) hailed and said, "I wish to see the officer in command of the ship." At this Captain Dacres stepped forward and answered. Midshipman Reed then said:—"Commodore Hull's compliments, and wishes to know if you have struck your flag?" At this Captain Dacres appeared amazed, but recovering himself and looking up and down, he said:—"Well, I don't know; our mizzenmast is gone, our mainmast is gone, and, upon the whole, you may say we have struck our flag."

Commodore Hull's compliments, and wishes to know if you need the assistance of a surgeon or surgeon's mates? Captain Dacres replied, "Well, I should suppose you had on board your own ship business enough for all your medical officers." Midshipman Reed replied:—"O no, we have only seven wounded, and they were dressed half an hour ago."

Captain Dacres then turned to me, deeply affected, and said:—"How have our situations been suddenly changed!—you are now free, and I a prisoner!"

As soon as Midshipman Reed could make his report to Commodore Hull, orders were issued for all the boats of both ships to make ready to remove the wounded on board the Constitution. So dreadful was the condition of many of them, that two days were nearly consumed in the removal, after which the Guerriere was burned, with all her stores, armament, etc., etc. The Constitution having recently come out of port, had room to take scarcely an article. Captain Dacres, in his official report, said:—"The Guerriere was so cut up that all attempts to get her in would have been useless. As soon as the wounded could be got out of her, they set her on fire; and I feel it my duty to say that the conduct of Captain Hull and his officers to our men has been that of a brave enemy, the greatest care being taken to prevent our men losing the smallest trifle, and, the greatest attention being paid to the wounded."

On Sunday about noon the Constitution arrived in Boston harbor. The ship and the wharves were soon covered with boats to learn the news. To the first boat we neared, we hailed, "The Constitution has captured the Guerriere!" Instantly the two men in the boats took off their hats and banged them on the side of the boat, and rising, gave cheers upon cheers. They hailed other boats, and thus the air was rent with cheers, and the victory passed along till it reached the shore, and then spead like wildfire over the city and country. In almost every town and village, such was the importance placed upon this victory that for a long time the following lines were sung by the boys on the streets:—

"We raked them so clean they had no colors to strike,
So a gun on their lee they were forced to let fly,
To inform us they did not quite all wish to die."

Not only did Commodore Hull and his officers extend to their prisoners every reasonable indulgence and kindness, but Hull's magnanimity to Dacres as he entered the Constitution secured his friendship for life. After the war Hull visited Europe, and Dacres and his friends were among the first who came forward to do him honor. At a subsequent period Hull was in command of a squadron in the Mediterranean. Dacres had then been promoted in the English navy to a similar position. Their flagships were near each other for weeks, and they often dined together.

OCTOGENARIAN.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

IMPORTANT STATEMENT.—JUSTICE to my many friends and patrons in Philadelphia demands that I should thus publicly state that I am not any longer connected with the Colton Dental Association of this city, as their operator, but am now operating in my own office, where I continue to make extracting teeth without pain, by nitrous oxide gas, my specialty, devoting my whole practice to this particular branch. The following eminent gentlemen in the dental profession send their cases of extracting teeth to me:

Dr. J. D. White.	Dr. Daniel Neale.
Dr. David Roberts.	Dr. Mahlon Kirke.
Dr. James S. Gilliams.	Drs. C. E. & E. E. Hopkins.
Dr. H. Winterbottom.	Dr. Edw. Townsend,
Dr. Louis Jack	and many others.
Dr. H. F. Reinstein.	

Respectfully,
DR. F. R. THOMAS,
11 9 mw13t Office, No. 1027 WALNUT Street.

THE COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION originated the anæsthetic use of NITROUS OXIDE GAS.

Administer it in the most approved manner. Do nothing but EXTRACT TEETH, and they certainly do that without pain. Six 11,000 patients testify. See their signatures at the OFFICE, No. 737 WALNUT STREET,
11 9 mwf13t Below Eighth.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S DEPARTMENT.
PHILADELPHIA, Pa., December 3, 1868.
NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.

The second instalment on the new stock subscribed for under resolution of the Board of Directors of May, 1868, is now due.

Unless paid on or before the 15th instant the instalment will not draw its proportion of dividend due May, 1869, and those paying up ALL the remaining instalments will receive full dividends in May next.

THOMAS T. FIRTH,
12 3 11t Treasurer.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY.
TREASURER'S DEPARTMENT,
PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 2, 1868.
NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of FIVE PER CENT. on the capital stock of the Company, clear of National and State taxes, payable in cash, on and after November 30, 1868.

Blank Powers of Attorney for collecting Dividends can be obtained at the Office of the Company, No. 238 S. THIRD Street.

The Office will be opened at 8 A. M. and closed at 4 P. M. from Nov. 30 to Dec. 5, for the payment of Dividends, and after that date from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M.

THOMAS T. FIRTH,
11 3 30t Treasurer.

CITY TREASURER'S OFFICE,
PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 1, 1868.

NOTICE.—The Semi-annual Interest on the five and six per cent. loans of the City of Philadelphia due January 1, 1869, will be paid on and after that date.

Loans maturing January, 1869, will be paid on presentation, interest ceasing from date of maturity.

The ordinance of Councils approved May 9, 1868, directing that "all certificates of city loans shall be registered previous to the payment of the interest," will be strictly adhered to at the payment of the interest due January, 1869, to both resident and non-resident loan-holders.

JOSEPH N. PEIRSOL,
12 3 27t City Treasurer.

NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL MEETING of the Stockholders of the DALZELL PETROLEUM COMPANY will be held at the office of the Company, No. 238 WALNUT Street, on TUESDAY, December 8, at 12 o'clock M.
EDWARD P. HALL, Secretary.
Philadelphia, Nov. 18, 1868. 11 18mw19t

WRIGHT'S ALCONATED GLYCERIN Tablet of solidified glycerin tends to preserve the skin from dryness and wrinkles, imparts a wonderful degree of softness and delicacy to the complexion, and whiteness to the skin; is an excellent dentifrice, grateful to the taste and tonic to the mouth and gums; imparts sweetness to the breath, and renders the teeth beautifully white. For sale by all druggists. R. & G. A. WRIGHT, No. 624 CHESNUT Street. 241

NOW OPEN AT HORTICULTURAL HALL, BROAD Street, below Locust,
A GRAND METHODIST FAIR,
In aid of the
HOME FOR THE AGED AND INFIRM
of the M. E. Church, continuing two weeks.

A grand display of useful and fancy articles, giving a good opportunity to chose from the almost endless variety on exhibition of things suitable for HOLIDAY GIFTS, and to aid a good work.

Come, and bring all your friends with you.

Season Tickets, One Dollar. Single Tickets, Twenty-five Cents.

A Splendid Gallery of Paintings, Beautiful Fountain, Fine Music, Capital Refreshments. Come. 12 4 3t

GENERAL KILPATRICK'S GREAT LECTURE,
"SHERMAN'S MARCH TO THE SEA,"
In aid of Monument Association of Twenty-second ward,
AT CONCERT HALL,
MONDAY EVENING, DECEMBER 7.

Reserved seats, 50 cents.

Tickets for sale at Pleasant's music store, No 929 Chesnut street. Also, at Stackhouse's Drug Store, Eighth and Green streets. 12 4 3t

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE.—THIS splendid Hair Dye is the best in the world, the only true and perfect Dye; harmless, reliable, instantaneous; no disappointment; no ridiculous tints; remedies the ill effects of bad dyes; invigorates and leaves the Hair soft and beautiful, *black or brown*. Sold by all Druggists and Perfumers; and properly applied at Batchelor's Wig Factory, No. 16 BOND street, New York. 4 27mwf

THE MEDICAL FACULTY ALL unite in saying that mattresses stuffed with Elastic Sponge are conducive to good health and should be used by all sick persons. 8 3 mwf

FURS.

FANCY FURS! FANCY FURS!
GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES.

JOHN FAREIRA,
At his old and well-known FUR HOUSE,
No. 718 ARCH Street,

Is now closing out the balance of his immense assortment of

FANCY FURS,

For Ladies' and Children's wear, at a great reduction of prices.

This stock must all be sold before New Year to make room for great alterations in our establishment next year. The character of my Furs is too well known to require praise.

Remember the name and number.

JOHN FAREIRA,
No. 718 ARCH STREET,
11 30 24t rp PHILADELPHIA.

LEWIS BLAYLOCK,
No. 52 N. EIGHTH St., Below Arch,
Where may be found a large assortment of
FINE FURS
FOR LADIES AND CHILDREN.

Also, ROBES AND GENTLEMEN'S FURS, GAUNTLETS, MUFFLERS and CAPS, at reasonable rates. 11 20 fmw t12 31

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, ETC.

1868. CLOTH HOUSE. 1868.

STRAWBRIDGE & CLOTHIER

Wish to keep before the public the fact that they aim to keep the largest and most varied stock of all descriptions of

CLOTHS
TO BE FOUND IN PHILADELPHIA.
MEN'S COATINGS AND CASSIMERES,
GOODS FOR BOYS' WEAR,
LADIES' CLOAKINGS OF EVERY KIND,
Always on hand.

STRAWBRIDGE & CLOTHIER
CENTRAL CLOTH HOUSE,
COR. EIGHTH AND MARKET STREETS,
9 2* PHILADELPHIA.

COATINGS! COATINGS!

JAMES & LEE,
NO. 11 NORTH SECOND STREET,
Sign o the Golden Lamb,
ARE NOW RECEIVING NEW STYLES OF
FALL AND WINTER COATINGS,
TO WHICH THEY INVITE THE ATTENTION OF THE TRADE AND OTHERS,
AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL. [8 28m

CARRIAGES.

CARRIAGES.

Notice is respectfully given to customers and others desiring CARRIAGES of the
MANUFACTURE
OF
WM. D. ROGERS,
OF CHESNUT STREET,
To place their orders as soon as possible, to insure their completion for the
DRIVING SEASON OF 1869.
CARRIAGES REPAIRED in the most neat and expeditious manner.
CARRIAGES STORED and Insurance effected.
WM. D. ROGERS,
Nos. 1009 and 1011 CHESNUT Street,
11 6fmw2m PHILADELPHIA.

GARDNER & FLEMING,
CARRIAGE BUILDERS,
No. 214 South FIFTH Street,
BELOW WALNUT.

An assortment of NEW AND SECOND HAND CARRIAGES always on hand at REASONABLE PRICES. 6 5 mwsm

DEAFNESS.—EVERY INSTRUMENT THAT science and skill have invented to assist the hearing in every degree of deafness; also, Respirators; also, Crandall's Patent Crutches, superior to any others in use, at P. MADEIRA'S, No. 115 S. TENTH street, below Chesnut. 2 5 5p

218 & 220 S. FRONT ST.
HENRY S HANNIS & CO.
218 & 220 S. FRONT ST.
OFFER TO THE TRADE, IN LOTS,
FINE RYE AND BOURBON WHISKIES, IN BOND
Of 1865, 1866, 1867, and 1868.
ALSO, FREE FINE RYE AND BOURBON WHISKIES,
Of GREAT AGE, ranging from 1864 to 1845.
Liberal contracts will be entered into for lots, in bond at Distillery, of this years' manufacture.

CARPETINGS.

1868. FALL. 1868.

"GLEN ECHO MILLS."

M'CALLUM, CREASE & SLOAN
MANUFACTURERS AND IMPORTERS
OF
CARPETINGS.
Wholesale and Retail Warehouse,
No. 509 CHESNUT STREET.
9 8 wfm3m Opposite Independence Hall.

RAILROAD LINES.

READING RAILROAD.—GREAT TRUNK LINE from Philadelphia to the interior of Pennsylvania, the Schuylkill, Susquehanna, Cumberland and Wyoming Valleys, the North, Northwest and the Canadas. Summer Passenger Trains leave the Company's Depot, Thirteenth and Callowhill streets, Philadelphia, at the following hours:—

MORNING ACCOMMODATION.—At 7·30 A. M. for Reading and all intermediate stations, and Allentown.

Returning, leaves Reading at 6·30 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 9·15 P. M.

MORNING EXPRESS—At 8·15 A. M., for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Pine Grove, Tamaqua, Sunbury, Williamsport, Elmira, Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, York, Carlisle, Chambersburg, Hagerstown, etc.

The 7·30 train connects at Reading with the East Pennsylvania Railroad trains for Allentown, etc., and the 8·15 A. M. connects with the Lebanon Valley train for Harrisburg, etc.; at Port Clinton with Catawissa Railroad trains for Williamsport, Lock Haven, Elmira, etc.; at Harrisburg with Northern Central, Cumberland Valley, and Schuylkill and Susquehanna trains for Northumberland, Williamsport, York, Chambersburg, Pinegrove, etc.

AFTERNOON EXPRESS.—Leaves Philadelphia at 3·30 P. M. for Reading, Pottsville, Harrisburg, etc., connecting with Reading and Columbia Railroad trains for Columbia, etc.

POTTSTOWN ACCOMMODATION.—Leaves Pottstown at 6·45 A. M., stopping at intermediate stations; arrives in Philadelphia at 9·05 A. M. Returning leaves Philadelphia at 4·30 P. M.; arrives in Pottstown at 6·40 P. M.

READING ACCOMMODATION.—Leaves Reading at 7·30 A. M., stopping at all way stations; arrives in Philadelphia at 10·15 A. M.

Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 5·15 P. M.; arrives in Reading at 8·05 P. M.

Trains for Philadelphia leave Harrisburg at 8·10 A. M., and Pottsville at 8·45 A. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 1 P. M. Afternoon trains leave Harrisburg at 2·05 P. M., and Pottsville at 2·45 P. M.; arriving at Philadelphia at 6·45 P. M.

Harrisburg accommodation leaves Reading at 7·15 A. M., and Harrisburg at 4·10 P. M. Connecting at Reading with Afternoon accommodation south at 6·30 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 9·15 P. M.

Market train, with a Passenger car attached, leaves Philadelphia at 12·45 noon for Pottsville and all Way stations; leaves Pottsville at 7 A. M. for Philadelphia and all other Way Stations.

All the above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.

Sunday trains leave Pottsville at 8·00 A. M., and Philadelphia at 3·15 P. M.; leave Philadelphia for Reading at 8·00 A. M., returning from Reading at 4·25 P. M.

CHESTER VALLEY RAILROAD.—Passengers for Downingtown and intermediate points take the 7·30 A. M., 12·45 and 4·30 P. M. trains from Philadelphia; returning from Downingtown at 6·30 A. M., 1·00 and 5·45 P. M.

PERKIOMEN RAILROAD.—Passengers for Skippack take 7·30 A. M. and 4·30 P. M. trains from Philadelphia, returning from Skippack at 8·10 A. M. and 1·25 P. M. Stage lines for various points in Perkiomen Valley connect with trains at Collegeville and Skippack.

NEW YORK EXPRESS FOR PITTSBURG AND THE WEST.—Leaves New York at 9 A. M., 5·00, and 8·00 P. M., passing Reading at 1·10 A. M., 1·34, and 10·10 P. M., and connect at Harrisburg with Pennsylvania and Northern Central Railroad Express Trains for Pittsburg, Chicago, Williamsport, Elmira, Baltimore, etc.

Returning, Express Train leaves Harrisburg, on arrival of Pennsylvania Express from Pittsburg, at 2·50 and 5·25 A. M., 9·35 P. M., passing Reading at 4·44 and 7·06 A. M., and 11·40 P. M., arriving at New York, 10·15 and 11·45 A. M., and 5·00 P. M. Sleeping Cars accompanying these trains through between Jersey City and Pittsburg, without change.

Mail train for New York leaves Harrisburg at 8·10 A. M. and 2·05 P. M. Mail train for Harrisburg leaves New York at 12 Noon.

SCHUYLKILL VALLEY RAILROAD.—Trains leave Pottsville at 6·45, 11·30 A. M., and 6·40 P. M., returning from Tamaqua at 8·35 A. M., and 2·15 and 4·35 P. M.

SCHUYLKILL AND SUSQUEHANNA RAILROAD.—Trains leave Auburn at 7·55 A. M. for Pinegrove and Harrisburg, and at 12·15 P. M. for Pinegrove and Tremont; returning from Harrisburg at 3·30 P. M., and from Tremont at 7·40 A. M., and 5·35 P. M.

TICKETS.—Through first class tickets and emigrant tickets to all the principal points in the North and West and Canadas.

Excursion Tickets from Philadelphia to Reading and intermediate stations, good for day only, are sold by Morning Accommodation, Market Train, Reading and Pottstown Accommodation Trains, at reduced rates.

Excursion Tickets to Philadelphia, good for day only, are sold at Reading and intermediate stations by Reading and Pottstown Accommodation Trains at reduced rates.

The following tickets are obtainable only at the Office of S. Bradford, Treasurer, No. 227 S. Fourth street, Philadelphia, or G. A. Nicolls, General Superintendent, Reading.

Commutation Ticket at 25 per cent discount, between any points desired, for families and firms.

Mileage Tickets, good for 2000 miles, between all points, at $52·50 each, for families and firms.

Season Tickets for three, six, nine, or twelve months, for holders only, to all points, at reduced rates.

Clergymen residing on the line of the road will be furnished with cards, entitling themselves and wives to tickets at half fare.

Excursion Tickets from Philadelphia to principal stations, good for Saturday, Sunday, and Monday, at reduced fare, to be had only at the Ticket Office, at Thirteenth and Callowhill streets.

FREIGHT.—Goods of all descriptions forwarded to all the above points from the Company's New Freight Depot, Broad and Willow streets.

Freight Trains leave Philadelphia daily at 4·35 A. M., 12·45 noon, 5 and 6 P. M., for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Port Clinton, and all points beyond.

Mails close at the Philadelphia Post Office for all places on the road and its branches at 5 A. M., and for the principal Stations only at 2·15 P. M.

BAGGAGE.—Dungan's Express will collect Baggage for all trains leaving Philadelphia Depot. Orders can be left at No. 225 S. Fourth street, or at the Depot, Thirteenth and Callowhill streets.

PHILADELPHIA, GERMANTOWN, AND NORRISTOWN RAILROAD.—TIME TABLE.
FOR GERMANTOWN.
Leave Philadelphia 6, 7, 8, 9·05, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3¼, 3½, 4, 5, 5¾, 6·10, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 P. M.
Leave Germantown 6, 7, 7½, 8, 8·20, 9, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3, 4, 4½, 6, 6½, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 P. M.
The 8·20 Down Train, and 3½ and 5½ Up Trains will not stop on the Germantown Branch.
ON SUNDAYS.
Leave Philadelphia 9¼ A. M., 2, 7, 10¾ P. M.
Leave Germantown 8¼ A. M., 1, 6, 9¾ P. M.
CHESTNUT HILL RAILROAD.
Leave Philadelphia 6, 8, 10, 12, A. M., 2, 3½, 5¾, 7, 9 and 11 P. M.
Leave Chestnut Hill 7·10, 8, 9·40, and 11·40 A. M., 1·40, 3·40, 5·40, 6·40, 8·40 and 10·40 P. M.
ON SUNDAYS.
Leave Philadelphia 9¼ A. M., 2 and 7 P. M.
Leave Chestnut Hill 7·50 A. M., 12·40, 5·40 and 9·25 P. M.
FOR CONSHOHOCKEN AND NORRISTOWN.
Leave Philadelphia 6, 7½, 9, and 11·05 A. M., 1½, 3, 4½, 5¼, 6¼, 8·05 and 11½ P. M.
Leave Norristown 5·40, 7, 7·50, 9, and 11 A. M., 1½, 3, 4½, 6¼, and 8½ P. M.
ON SUNDAYS.
Leave Philadelphia 9 A. M., 2·30 and 7·15 P. M.
Leave Norristown 7 A. M., 5·30 and 9 P. M.
FOR MANAYUNK.
Leave Philadelphia 6, 7½, 9, and 11·05 A. M., 1½, 3, 4½, 5¼, 6¼, 8·05, and 11½ P. M.
Leave Manayunk 6·10, 7½, 8·20, 9½, and 11½ A. M., 2, 3½, 5, 6¼, and 9 P. M.
ON SUNDAYS.
Leave Philadelphia 9 A. M., 2½ and 7¼ P. M.
Leave Manayunk 7½ A. M., 6 and 9½ P. M.
W. S. WILSON, General Superintendent,
Depot, NINTH and GREEN Streets.

BRANDY, WHISKY, WINE, ETC.

CARSTAIRS & McCALL,
Nos. 126 WALNUT and 21 GRANITE Sts.
IMPORTERS OF
Brandies, Wines, Gin, Olive Oil, Etc. Etc.
AND
COMMISSION MERCHANTS
FOR THE SALE OF
PURE OLD RYE, WHEAT, AND BOURBON WHISKIES. 4 11

SONOMA WINE COMPANY
Established for the sale of
Pure California Wines.
This Company offer for sale pure California Wines

WHITE,	CLARET,
CATAWBA,	PORT,
SHERRY,	MUSCATEL,
ANGELICA	CHAMPAGNE,

AND
PURE GRAPE BRANDY,
Wholesale and retail, all of their own growing, and warranted to contain nothing but the pure juice of the grape.
Depot, No. 29 BANK Street, Philadelphia.
HAHN & QUAIN, Agents. 12 1 tf

CHINA, GLASSWARE, ETC.

DECORATIONS ON CHINA AND GLASS.

INITIALS, CRESTS,
AND ALL KINDS OF
DECORATIONS ON CHINA AND GLASS,
DONE TO ORDER BY
TYNDALE & MITCHELL,
No. 707 CHESNUT STREET,
9 28 mwf3mrp PHILADELPHIA.

FURNISHING GOODS, SHIRTS, &C.

H. S. K. G.
Harris' Seamless Kid Gloves.
EVERY PAIR WARRANTED.
EXCLUSIVE AGENTS FOR GENTS' GLOVES.
J. W. SCOTT & CO.,
5 27rp NO. 814 CHESNUT STREET.

PATENT SHOULDER-SEAM
SHIRT MANUFACTORY,
AND GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING STORE.
PERFECT FITTING SHIRTS AND DRAWERS made from measurement at very short notice.
All other articles of GENTLEMEN'S DRESS GOODS in full variety.
WINCHESTER & CO.,
11 2 No. 706 CHESNUT Street.

DRUGS, PAINTS, ETC.

ROBERT SHOEMAKER & CO.,
N. E. Corner of FOURTH and RACE Sts.,
PHILADELPHIA,
WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS.
IMPORTERS AND MANUFACTURERS OF
White Lead and Colored Paints, Putty Varnishes, Etc.
AGENTS FOR THE CELEBRATED
FRENCH ZINC PAINTS.
DEALERS AND CONSUMERS SUPPLIED AT LOWEST PRICES FOR CASH. 6 18t

FURNITURE, ETC.

EXTRA
FINE FURNITURE.
Latest Designs—Superior Make and Finish.
A. & H. LEJAMBRE,
French Cabinet Makers and Upholsterers,
No. 1435 CHESNUT Street,
12 2 wmslm PHILADELPHIA.

STOVES, RANGES, ETC.

NOTICE.—THE UNDERSIGNED would call the attention of the public to his NEW GOLDEN EAGLE FURNACE. This is an entirely new heater. It is so constructed as to at once commend itself to general favor, being a combination of wrought and cast iron. It is very simple in its construction, and is perfectly air-tight; self-cleaning having no pipes or drums to be taken out and cleaned. It is so arranged with upright flues as to produce a larger amount of heat from the same weight of coal than any furnace now in use. The hygrometic condition of the air as produced by my new arrangement of evaporation will at once demonstrate that it is the only Hot Air Furnace that will produce a perfectly healthy atmosphere.

Those in want of a complete Heating Apparatus would do well to call and examine the Golden Eagle.

CHARLES WILLIAMS,
Nos. 1132 and 1134 MARKET Street,
Philadelphia.

A large assortment of Cooking Ranges, Fire-board Stoves, Low Down Grates, Ventilators, etc., always on hand.

N. B.—Jobbing of all kinds promptly done. 5 10t

THOMPSON'S LONDON KITCHENER, or EUROPEAN RANGE, for families, hotels, or public institutions, in TWENTY DIFFERENT SIZES. Also, Philadelphia Ranges, Hot-Air Furnaces, Portable Heaters, Low-down Grates, Fireboard Stoves, Bath Boilers, Stew-hole Plates, Boilers, Cooking Stoves, etc., wholesale and retail, by the manufacturers,
SHARPE & THOMPSON,
11 25wfm6m No. 209 N. SECOND Street.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

HAVING ALTERED AND ENLARGED MY Store, No. 230 N. NINTH Street, I invite attention to my increased stock (of my own manufacture) of fine BOOTS, SHOES, GAITERS, Etc., of the latest styles, and at the lowest prices.
9 16 3m ERNEST SOPP.

PRIZES CASHED IN ROYAL HAVANA, KENTUCKY, and MISSOURI LOTTERIES. Circulars sent and Information given.
JOSEPH BATES, No. 78 BROADWAY, New York.

LETTER FROM BALTIMORE.

From our Special Correspondent.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 6, 1868.

The colored man named William F. Hall who was to have been hung last Friday in our city, for the murder of a colored woman named Emma Jackson, by stabbing her, has had his sentence commuted to imprisonment in the penitentiary for life by Governor Swann. There were no doubts whatever of Hall killing the woman, but it was rather uncertain whether he did it intentionally. He had been quarrelling with another person, and in a rage struck at her, the fatal blow taking effect on the deceased.

It is almost impossible here now to convict of murder in the first degree, and if so, the parties thus condemned are rarely hanged. A negro man was tried in our Criminal Court not long ago for killing a young negress, his alleged sweetheart. He deliberately cut her throat from ear to ear with a razor, so that her head was almost severed from her body, and she dropped instantly dead. He did the deed through jealousy. The girl was serving at a gentleman's house. He called her to the alley gate about nine in the evening, and there perpetrated the foul assassination. There was some lack of identity and positive proof when the trial took place, and the offender was found guilty of murder in the second degree, and sentenced to eighteen years in the penitentiary. Since his conviction the bloody clothes he wore, the razor, and other positive proofs of his guilt, have been found hid away in the outbuildings of the house in which he was discovered when arrested, but he could not be put in jeopardy a second time for his life.

The man Stephen T. Denny, who was tried last week for the murder of Charles Childs, was found guilty only of manslaughter and recommended to mercy. The person he killed had destroyed his domestic peace by seducing away his wife. There is much sympathy for this man, and the belief is he will soon be pardoned.

There appears to be a growing disposition in our community against capital punishment. Jurors when called to the stand often declare they cannot consent to take away human life, and, therefore, are excused from the panel. In nine cases out of ten the very worst cases of homicide are now brought in murder in the second degree or manslaughter. It would not surprise me if capital punishment were totally abolished in our State before long. Jurors can at present scarcely be found to assume the responsibility of consigning a fellow-being to the gallows.

There are three colored men to be hung on the 8th of January, in Princess Anne, for the murder of the captain and mate of a schooner.

We have had quite a touch of winter in the past few days. The snow fell to the depth of three inches, and much of it still remains.

Extensive preparations are already making by shopkeepers and notion merchants for the Christmas holidays. Aside from this, business is very dull and money scarce.

I saw Colonel Belger last evening. He is preparing to enter upon his duties as Inspector of Internal Revenue in Texas, and leaves in a few days for San Antonio, which is to be his headquarters. His salary is $3000 a year. It will be recollected Colonel Belger has been reinstated in the regular army, and hopes to recover about $15,000 back pay.

A new railroad enterprise is now being agitated by the citizens of Carroll and Baltimore counties. It strikes off from the Northern Central at Texas, fourteen miles from Baltimore, and runs to Manchester in Carroll county, a distance of twenty-three miles. Your correspondent has consented to attend several meetings on the line this coming week, and, with other gentlemen, address the people. It will cost between five and six hundred thousand dollars.

Political matters here are very quiet. The Democrats, as a general thing, as well as conservatives and Johnson men, are now quite well satisfied that the election of Grant and Colfax has been the very best thing—all matters taken into consideration—that could possibly have been done. They believe it will give us peace, quiet, and prosperity. What noble fellows to discover the truth at last!

NEWS SUMMARY.

City Affairs.

—The following are the receipts of hay and straw for the week ending Dec. 5, 1868:—Loads of hay, 726; loads of straw, 94. Price—Prime timothy, per 100 pounds, $1·25@1·30; medium, $1·15@1·20; inferior, $1@1·10; straw, $1·25@1·35.

—William Dure, residing in New Market street, accidentally shot himself in the leg, on Saturday, while handling a pistol. The wound is not considered a dangerous one. He was taken to the Hospital.

—David Sigars, a slip-tender at the West Jersey Ferry, Camden, fell into the Delaware on Saturday, and was drowned. His body was recovered yesterday afternoon. The deceased rescued an old man on Saturday, who fell into the Delaware and was nearly drowned. The deceased lived at Kaighn's Point avenue and Broadway, South Camden, and leaves a widow and six children.

—Mary Conawell, aged sixty-five, residing at No. 715 S. Seventh street, fell down stairs yesterday at her residence and was seriously injured. She was removed to the Hospital. Hannah Naulty had one of her arms fractured on Saturday by being run over by an express wagon. She resided in Hughes' court. John Watson (colored) had both legs crushed on Saturday by being run over by a wagon driven by himself in West Philadelphia. William Maclean, employed on board the steamer W. Whilldin, was caught in a coil of rope on Saturday, and had one of his legs badly injured.

—The annual meeting of the Moyamensing Institute was held at the hall corner of Eleventh and Christian streets, on Thursday evening last. The report was read by the President, which contained many interesting statements. At present a night school, consisting of eighty boys, is in successful operation, with gratifying results. The following gentlemen were elected officers for the ensuing year:—President, John U. Giller; Vice President, Patrick A. Fagan; Secretary, William J. Reed; Treasurer, Arthur Hughes; Managers, John S. Davis, William Loughlin, Thomas Richardson, John Kelly, Francis Graham, Henry S. Tatham, James D. Campbell, B. H. Bartol, James C. Adams, John H. Taggart, Peter Glasgow, and Thomas S. Stewart.

—As a specimen of the class of men we may expect to find in the new police force, provided Mr. Fox wins before the courts, we cite the following case:—

Michael J. Daley was yesterday taken into custody for drunkenness and disorderly conduct, and we subjoin a copy of a petition which was found upon him:—

PHILADELPHIA, November, 1868.—Daniel M. Fox, Esq.:—We, the undersigned citizens, do cheerfully recommend Mr. Michael J. Daley for the position of policeman under your administration, knowing that his appointment will give general satisfaction to the citizens of the ward. Yours respectfully,

JOSEPH H. HOOKEY, Select Council.
JOHN CANNING, Seventeenth Ward.

—It is intended by the Philadelphia Alumni Association of Princeton College to give a public reception to the new President, Dr. McCosh, on Tuesday (to-morrow) evening. The ceremonies will take place at the Rev. Dr. Crowell's church, Broad above Chesnut. Attorney-General Brewster will deliver the address of welcome, and William C. Alexander, Esq., of New York, will make an address of congratulation. Of course Dr. McCosh will also speak. The matter is in charge of a committee of the Philadelphia Alumni, of which Hon. James Pollock is chairman.

—A conference of all the bishops of the A. M. E. Church will take place in this city in the early part of next week, together with the Missionary Board of said Church, for the purpose of more thoroughly organizing the missionary work of the Church. Bishops Quinn, Payne, Campbell, Wayman, Brown and Shorter will be present in person, and perhaps Bishops Ward, of California, and Nazrey, of Canada, by proxy. The Missionary Board, in addition to the Bench of Bishops, is composed of many of the ablest ministers in the A. M. E. connection. It may therefore be expected that a very interesting week will be enjoyed by the members of that branch of the Church. Their sessions will be held at Bethel Church, Sixth street, below Pine. The evening services will be open to all who desire to attend. A general missionary meeting will be held before the convention adjourns.

Domestic Affairs.

—Gold closed on Saturday at 136¼.

—There is excellent sleighing now at Buffalo.

—Chief Justice Chase has returned to Washington.

—The Electoral College of Georgia will meet on Wednesday.

—News of snow storms reach us from all sections of the country.

—The case of Jeff. Davis has been continued over to May next.

—Thomas B. Florence has been appointed Assessor of the Second district.

—Newark, N. J., is about to erect a monument to the memory of Union soldiers.

—The conviction of Colonel Alexander creates surprise among his friends at Reading.

—The vote of Iowa on the question of negro suffrage stood:—For, 105,384; against, 81,119.

—Whalen, the assassin of D'Arcy McGee, will not be hung on the 10th proximo, as previously announced.

—E. A. Pollard, author of the "Lost Cause," has been rewarded by a clerkship in the Custom House of Gotham.

—Washington is already teeming with members of Congress and those who always follow in the wake of the great.

—Miss Mary Wiltse, aged 17, committed suicide on Friday night last, in Chicago, by taking strychnine. Cause unknown.

—The trial of Deacon Andrews still continues at Plymouth, Mass. The case will go to the jury to-night or to-morrow.

—The body of Captain Edward L. Hartz, of the 27th Regulars, who died recently in General Terry's department passed through Omaha, on the 1st instant, *en route to Pottsville, Pa.*

—Walter Brown, champion oarsman, who was rowing from Pittsburg to Cincinnati, on a wager, ran his boat on a pile of bridge pier, at Parkersburg, Va., on Saturday morning, and injured her so much as to be unable to proceed further.

—The Navajoes have commenced depredations at Rio Virgin, in Colorado, and have already carried off a large number of horses. The citizens, aided by friendly Indians, pursued and recaptured twenty of the horses and killed two of the Indians.

—Gerald Eaton has been found guilty of murder in the first degree in the Court of Oyer and Terminer, the verdict of the jury being rendered a few minutes after midnight on Sunday morning. His counsel gave notice of a motion for a new trial.

Foreign Affairs.

LONDON, Dec. 5.—The *Times*, in an article to-day on the Alabama claims, argues against the Government yielding to the new demand of Mr. Seward, that the questions of international law be submitted to a commission. The *Times* says that the American Commissioners will come committed against England, and claims that by the natural law the British Commissioners will be driven to the opposite view. The *Times* regrets that Lord Stanley has been robbed of the glory of settling these international difficulties, but is certain that Lord Clarendon, or whoever the new Foreign Secretary may be, will pursue the same policy.

LONDON, Dec. 6.—The *Observer* gives the following list of members of Mr. Gladstone's Cabinet:—Chancellor, Sir A. M. Pagewood; President of Privy Council, Lord Kimberly; Lord of the Privy Seal, Earl Russell; Chancellor of the Exchequer, Robert Lowe; First Lord of the Admiralty, Childers; Foreign Secretary, Lord Clarendon; Home Secretary, Henry A. Bruce; Secretary of War, Cardwell; Secretary for India, Duke of Argyle; Colonial Secretary, Earl Granville; Secretary for Ireland, Chichester Fortescue; President of Poor Law Board, Goschen; President of Board of Trade, Bright; Postmaster, General de Grey; Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, Charles P. Villiers; Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, Earl Spencer; Lord Chancellor of Ireland, O'Hagan.

LONDON, Dec. 5—2 30 P. M.—Vague rumors are afloat in this city of a general seizure of newspapers this morning in Paris, and of conflicts between the troops and the people. These rumors, though not confirmed, have caused a panic in commercial circles in this city.

LONDON, Dec. 5—Midnight.—Telegrams from the New York Associated Press announcing uneasiness in America on the reported killing of Napoleon were received here to-day. The rumors were entirely without foundation. The Emperor is not dead, nor has he been ill.

PARIS, Dec. 5.—The panic in commercial circles here to-day was occasioned by rumors of the Sublime Porte having sent an ultimatum to Greece.

LONDON, Dec. 6.—Despatches from Paris to-day report that that city is tranquil.

HAVANA, Dec. 5.—Several arrests were lately made for attempts to ship arms into the interior, intended to be used by the insurrectionists.

The steamer Tavaca has sailed for Key West, with various sensational telegrams, perverting and exaggerating facts, and intended for publication in New York journals, the object of which is to cause excitement in the New York sugar market on Monday next.

Intelligence received from Mexico states that active measures have been taken by the National Congress for the election of all functionaries who served under the late Maximilian.

The following has been received from Hayti:—Salnave's pickets attacked the town of Jacmel on the 19th, and were repulsed with a loss of 300 killed including General Geronimo. The rest of the force retreated to the interior. Salnave has captured an English schooner, laden with coffee, and has refused to deliver her over. The English Consul has sent to Jamaica for a war vessel, and the French Consul also sent for ships of war to demand satisfaction for the destruction of the Consulate at Jacmel. Salnave had detained the British mail steamer Jamaica. Business continues brisk. Heavy rains were prevailing, and a large sugar crop was expected.

CITY ITEMS.

WE WOULD at present particularly invite the attention of the public to our established business rule which is strictly adhered to under all circumstances:

"*We guarantee all prices lower than the lowest elsewhere; also, guarantee full satisfaction to every purchaser, or the sale cancelled and money refunded.*"

We give all customers more value for their money THAN THEY CAN GET ELSEWHERE, *under any and all circumstances.*

TO FULLY CARRY OUT THIS RULE AT THE PRESENT TIME, we have reduced the prices of our entire stock, which will be disposed of lower than the same or equal goods can be purchased of ANY OTHER ESTABLISHMENT IN THE CITY.

Without going into further detail, we would say that our stock comprises all kinds and sizes of every desirable style of goods to be found in the market, and is SUPERIOR TO ANY STOCK IN PHILADELPHIA, *in Style, Fit, and Workmanship.*

We have a choice assortment of Piece Goods, which we will make up to order now, or at any time, with the same guarantee as we offer on our Ready-made Goods.

Half way between Fifth and Sixth streets. } BENNETT & Co.,
TOWER HALL,
No. 518 MARKET ST.,
PHILADELPHIA,
AND No. 600 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

ATTENTION.—We beg to call the attention of Medical Practitioners and invalids to Speer's "Standard Wine Bitters" as a mildly stimulating, diuretic, sudorific and tonic aid to debilitated persons from whatever cause. Their base is Speer's pure Wine without the semblance of medication, except by herbs and roots. The most delicate ladies use them with decided advantage. They are remarkably pleasant to the taste. Sold by Druggists.

JOSH BILLINGS says—
The most smallest animal which grows is the
BUMBLE BEE.
He might have also added, that the
MOST LARGEST
Stock of realy fine fashionable Ready-made Clothing is to be found at
CHARLES STOKES & Co's.,
No. 824 Chesnut street.

ASTOUNDING REPORTS.—
2000 CASES OF CONSUMPTION CURED.
Professor Trosseau, of the Children's Hospital, Paris, reports that, in two thousand cases of Consumption, in which the formula for *Upham's Fresh Meat Cure* was used, it cured nearly every one. It allays the cough, heals the lungs, and gives a new lease of life. Sold $1 per bottle, or six for $5. JOHNSTON, HOLLOWAY & COWDEN, No. 602 Arch street.

THE TRUE MEDICAL DOCTRINE.—Nature, when struggling with disease, indicates unmistakably the kind of assistance she requires. In cases of nervous weakness and general debility, the feeble pulse, the lack-lustre eye, the attenuated frame, the flaccid muscles, the melancholy visage, inform us as plainly as if each organ had a tongue, that *a medicated stimulant is needed.* It does not require the aid of a medical education to understand this dumb appeal for new vigor from an exhausted system. Every reader of these lines can comprehend it just as well as the graduate of a physician's college. Let not this demand of enfeebled nature be neglected. Respond to it promptly by commencing a course of HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS, a preparation uniting, in their highest excellence, the properties of a STIMULANT, an INVIGORANT, and an ALTERATIVE. Before three days have elapsed from the taking of the first dose, a marked beneficial change will be manifest in the bodily and mental condition of the patient. The pulse will be stronger and more regular, the eye will begin to lose its dull expression, the muscular and nervous systems to recover their tension, and the spirits to improve. Persevere, and a complete revivification of the depressed animal and mental powers is certain. In cases of dyspepsia and biliousness, the same salutary results will be obtained. The appetite will revive, the sallowness of the skin disappear, and all the distressing symptoms which accompany disorders of the stomach and liver will rapidly subside. The cold of winter often intensifies these complaints by checking the perspiratory action, by which so much morbid matter is evaporated through the pores in milder weather, and therefore the BITTERS are especially useful to the dyspeptic and bilious at this season.

JEWELRY.—Mr. William W. Cassidy, No. 12 South Second street, has the largest and most attractive assortment of fine jewelry and silverware in the city. Purchasers can rely upon obtaining a real, pure article furnished at a price which cannot be equalled. He also has a large stock of American Western watches in all varieties and at all prices. A visit to his store is sure to result in pleasure and profit.

ATTEND TO THE FIRST SYMPTOMS OF CONSUMPTION, and check the disease in its incipiency, by using Jayne's Expectorant, a safe remedy for all affections of the Lungs and Bronchia. Sold everywhere.

TRENWITH'S NEWS DEPOT, lately opened on Chesnut st., west of Sixth, No. 614, is a model establishment of its kind in every respect. Neatly fitted up, airy, light, and convenient, goods conspicuously displayed, everything in perfect order, it is really a pleasure to stop in his place. We have just received from him "Harper's Weekly" and "Monthly," the "Atlantic Monthly," "Comic Monthly," etc.

MARINE TELEGRAPH.

For additional Marine News see First Page.

ALMANAC FOR PHILADELPHIA—THIS DAY.

SUN RISES	7 10	MOON RISES	morn
SUN SETS	4 32	HIGH WATER	8 18

PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF TRADE.

SAMUEL E. STOKES,
GEO. N. TATHAM, } MONTHLY COMMITTEE.
ANDREW WHEELER,

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMERS

FOR AMERICA.			
Atalanta	London	New York	Nov. 14
Caledonia	Glasgow	New York	Nov. 20
City of Cork	Liverpool	New York	Nov. 21
Palmyra	Liverpool	New York	Nov. 21
Pennsylvania	Liverpool	New York	Nov. 25
Peruvian	Liverpool	Portland	Nov. 26
Holsatia	Southampton	New York	Nov. 28
FOR EUROPE.			
Colorado	New York	Liverpool	Dec. 9
China	New York	Liverpool	Dec. 9
Tripoli	New York	Liverpool	Dec. 10
Pereire	New York	Havre	Dec. 12
France	New York	Liverpool	Dec. 12
Caledonia	New York	Glasgow	Dec. 12
Atalanta	New York	London	Dec. 12
C. of Antwerp	New York	Liverpool	Dec. 12
C of Washington	New York	Liverpool	Dec. 15
City of Paris	New York	Liverpool	Dec. 19
COASTWISE, DOMESTIC, ETC.			
Alaska	New York	Aspinwall	Dec. 9
Columbia	New York	Havana	Dec. 10
Wyoming	Philada	Savannah	Dec. 12
Pioneer	Philada	Wilmington	Dec. 19
Mississippi	New York	Rio Janeiro	Dec. 23
Juniata	Philada	New Orleans	Dec. 24
Stars and Stripes	Philada	Havana	Dec. 29

Mails are forwarded by every steamer in the regular lines. The steamers for or from Liverpool call at Queenstown, except the Canadian line, which call at Londonderry. The steamers for or from the Continent call at Southampton.

CLEARED SATURDAY.

Steamship Tonawanda, Jennings, Savannah, Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Co.
Steamship Pioneer, Catharine, Wilmington, N. C., Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Co.
Steamship Roman, Baker, Boston, H. Winsor & Co.
Steamship J. W. Everman, Vance, Richmond, W. P. Clyde & Co.
Barque Celia, Dolby, Barbados, Warren & Gregg.
Schr R. Vanneman, Vanneman, New Orleans, Lathbury, Wickersham & Co.
St'r Mayflower, Fultz, New York, W. P. Clyde & Co.
St'r New York, Jones, Washington, do.
St'r F. Franklin, Pierson, Baltimore, A. Groves, Jr.
Tug Thos. Jefferson, Allen, for Baltimore, with a tow of barges, W. P. Clyde & Co.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Steamship Saxon, Boggs, 44 hours from Boston, with mdse. and passengers to H. Winsor & Co. Passed in the bay, barque Triumph, from Savannah, and others as before reported.

Schr M. H. Read, Benson, 2 days from New Bedford, with oil to Shober & Co.

Schr H. & F. Chambers, Chambers, 1 day from Lewes, with mdse. to captain.

ARRIVED SATURDAY.

Steamship Norfolk, Morgan, from Norfolk and Richmond, with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co.

Schr E. G. Willard, Parsons, 5 days from Portland, with mdse. to Crowell & Collins.

Steamer G. H. Stout, Ford, from Washington and Alexandria, with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co.

Steamer Beverly, Pierce, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co.

Tug Thos. Jefferson, Allen, from Baltimore, with a tow of barges to W. P. Clyde & Co.

MEMORANDA.

Steamship Prometheus, Gray, for Philadelphia, cleared at Charleston 3d inst., with 230 tons phosphate, 119 tcs. rice, 4 bags cotton, 7 bales cotton, 14 boxes old type, 8 cases mdse., 6 bdls chains, 500 bars iron, 10 sacks peanuts and 50 pkgs. sundries.

Steamship Wyoming, Teal, for Philadelphia, sailed from Savannah 5th inst.

Steamship Whirlwind, Geer, hence, at Providence 3d inst.

Steamship Claymont, Platt, for Philadelphia, sailed from Richmond 4th inst.

Barque Kosmos, Eliefsen, at Antwerp 19th ult., for Philadelphia 10th inst.

Brig Bessie Rowe, Prideaux, from Malaga for Philadelphia, was towed through the Straits 8th ult.

Brig Laura, Johnson, hence, at Helvoet 19th ult.

Brig Walter Howes, Pierce, hence for Portland, sailed from Holmes' Hole 3d inst.

Brig Isabella Beurman, Kennard, hence, at Apponaug 4th inst.

Brig Marshall Dutch, Coombs, hence, at Boston 5th instant.

Brig H. J. Burton, Burton, hence, at Helvoet 19th ultimo.

Schr Hannibal, Cox, from Providence for Philadelphia, sailed from Newport 3d inst.

Schrs Maryland, Green, and M. O. Wells, Reeves, hence, at Fall River 3d inst.

Schrs A. Truedell, Stevens; J. J. Little, Little; and John C. Henry, Dilks, for Philadelphia, sailed from Pawtucket 4th inst.

Schr R. G. Whilden, Robinson, hence, at Providence 4th inst.

Schr Wm. H. Dennis, Lake, for Philadelphia, sailed from Providence 4th inst.

Schrs John Cadwallader, Corson, and F. R. Baird, hence, at Norwich 3d inst.

Schr Anna Myrick, Stevens, from Pawtucket for Philadelphia via New York, sailed from Newport 3d instant.

Schrs Vanzant, Bennett, and Ocean, hence, at Richmond 4th inst.

Schr Louisa Frazier, Steelman, for Philadelphia, was loading at Charleston 3d inst.

Schr J. P. Armitage, Edwards, hence, at Petersburg 27th ult.

Schr O. H. Tolley, Bunting, for Philadelphia, sailed from Petersburg 23d ult.

Schr Ocean Bird, Marsh, for Philadelphia, sailed from Petersburg 25th ult.

Schr Elmira Wooley, King, hence for Salem, at Edgartown 2d inst.

Schr Lizzie Everhard, for Philadelphia, sailed from Wareham 4th inst.

Schr Old Zack, Lynch, hence, at New Haven 3d inst.

Schr Mary Milnes, Crowell, for Philadelphia, cleared at Boston 4th inst.

Schr Lucy A. Orcutt, Gilchrist, hence for Boston, at Holmes' Hole 2d inst. Sailed as before reported.

Schr Rachel S. Miller, Smith, hence for Boston, at Holmes' Hole 4th inst.

Schr Benj. Strong, Brown, from Providence for Philadelphia, at New York 4th inst.

Schr Minnie, Kinnie, hence, at New Haven 4th inst.

Schrs Polly Price, Yates, and Mary L. Vankirk, Walker, hence, at Providence 3d inst.

Schr Wm. F. Phelps, Cranmer, for Philadelphia, sailed from Providence 3d inst.

Schr Sarah Clark, Griffin, hence, at Pawtucket 3d instant.

Schrs Wm. F. Garrison, Morris; J. D. McCarty, Simpson; S. H. Sharp, Webb; W. Walton, Reeves; Wm. A. Crocker, Baxter; E. B. Wheaton, Pennell; and R. W. Godfrey, Godfrey, hence, at Boston 4th instant.

Schr Abbie Bursley, Parker, for Philadelphia, cleared at Boston 4th inst.

Steamer J. S. Rockwell, hence, at Richmond 4th instant.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

The Black Buoy on the south point of Goat Island, Newport inner harbor, has been replaced.

DRY GOODS.

BARGAINS FOR THE HOLIDAYS AT THE "BEE-HIVE."

J. W. PROCTOR & CO.

Will offer during the Holidays an elegant assortment OF NEW AND DESIRABLE GOODS, Chiefly Purchased at the Recent Large Auction Sales,

At about one-half the importation cost, comprising

FANCY DRESS GOODS

In large variety, from 25 cents to $1·50 per yard,

DRESS SILKS AND SATINS,
RICHE BROCHE AND PAISLEY SHAWLS,
From $15 to $150.
FINEST QUALITY FURS IN RUSSIAN SABLE,
HUDSON BAY SABLE,
AMERICAN SABLE,
ROYAL ERMINE, CHINCHILLA, ETC. ETC.
REAL ASTRACHAN SACQUES, MUFFS, AND HATS.

Fine Cloaks.

A splendid collection in Velvet, Plush, Montagnac Velvet Cloths Blacks and Colors; Rich Astrachan and Seal Cloths. Also, Opera and Party Cloaks. Ladies' and Children's Furnishing Goods, Scarfs, Ties, Laces, Embroideries, Plain and Fancy Hdkfs., French Sets, Etc.

Hosiery and Gloves of all kinds.

Damask Table Cloths and Napkins, Piano and Table Covers, and other useful and ornamental articles too multitudinous to enumerate, all of which will be sold

At a Great Sacrifice from the Original Cost.

J. W. PROCTOR & CO.,
THE "BEE-HIVE,"
No. 920 CHESNUT Street,
11 6 fmw PHILADELPHIA.

WARBURTON.

EXTRA ANNOUNCEMENT.

FOR THREE DAYS ONLY.

MONDAY, TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY,

When the Store Will be Positively Closed.

STOREKEEPERS, DRESSMAKERS, MILLINERS, AND THE LADIES GENERALLY.

We will offer Job Lots

AT LESS THAN HALF PRICE.

QUICK BUYERS WILL SECURE

GREAT BARGAINS.

ADDITIONAL DISCOUNT OF FIFTEEN CENTS TAKEN OFF EACH DOLLAR PURCHASED.

WARBURTON,
No. 1001 CHESNUT Street.

NOVEMBER, 1868.

Special Demonstration This Day

WE OFFER A MAGNIFICENT STOCK OF VELVETEENS, from $1·25 to $3 per yard,
PAISLEY AND BROCHE SHAWLS,
NEW STYLE OF PLAID SHAWLS,
BLANKETS, QUILTS, AND COVERLIDS,
CLOAKINGS, CLOTHS, AND CASSIMERES,
TABLE LINENS, FLANNELS, AND MUSLINS,
BLACK SILKS AND SOLID COLORED SILKS,
SILK POPLINS, WOOL POPLINS, ALPACAS,
Etc. Etc.

At Unprecedentedly Low Prices!!!

We can afford to sell the same quality of Goods as kept on Chesnut street or Eighth street, at much lower prices, as our expenses are not ONE-HALF. Let the community think of this and SAVE THEIR MONEY AND THEIR TIME.

JOSEPH H. THORNLEY,
N. E. Cor. EIGHTH and SPRING GARDEN,
9 26 3m 5p PHILADELPHIA.
(Established in 1853.)

SPECIAL.

EXTRAORDINARY BARGAINS IN DRESS GOODS,

Especially Adapted to this Season,

Representing the most extensive and varied assortment in this market, at the extremely low prices incident to the great shrinkage of values

During the Period of their Utmost Depression.

RICKEY, SHARP & CO.,
No. 727 CHESNUT Street,
PHILADELPHIA.

GOBELIN TAPESTRY AND MOQUET TABLE COVERS.

Just received, an invoice of those RICH GOODS, in Crimson, Green, Maroon, Blue, Bismark, and Caintz Colors, from $10 up. A Real Bargain.

ALSO,

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

Rich Embroidered Table and Piano Covers,

AND VERY ELEGANT LACE CURTAINS, IN NEW DESIGNS.

SHEPPARD, VAN HARLINGEN & ARRISON,
No. 1008 CHESNUT STREET,
11 30 mwf 1trp PHILADELPHIA.

DRY GOODS.

INDIA SHAWLS AND SCARFS

GEORGE FRYER,
No. 916 CHESNUT STREET.

Invites attention to his stock of

Real India Camel's Hair Shawls & Scarfs.

Also, an elegant stock of SILKS, in Blacks and Colors; FANCY SILK PLUSHES, POPLINS, SHAWLS, and FANCY GOODS.

INDIA SHAWLS AND SCARFS altered and repaired, and cleaned in a superior manner. 10 30 2mrp

TO PROPRIETORS OF HOTELS, BOARDING-HOUSES AND SHIPPING.

We have a special Wholesale Department for supplying LINENS AND COTTON SHEETING, TOWELS, NAPKINS, SINGLE BED AND BERTH BLANKETS, and other goods particularly adapted to your wants.

All the above kinds of GOODS made up at short notice if desired.

STRAWBRIDGE & CLOTHIER,
CENTRAL DRY GOODS STORE,
COR. EIGHTH AND MARKET STREETS.

FAMILY MOURNING.
FAMILY MOURNING.
EVERY ARTICLE FOR FIRST AND SECOND MOURNING WEAR.
DRESS GOODS, BONNETS,
SHAWLS, VEILS, CRAPES, COLLARS, ETC.
At prices to compete with the present sacrifice in DRY GOODS.
MYERS' New Mourning Store
No. 1113 CHESNUT street,
11 18 fmw2m GIRARD ROW.

FOR THE LADIES.

MAGAZIN DES MODES,
No. 1014 WALNUT STREET.

For the better convenience of her Patrons,
MRS. PROCTOR
HAS REMOVED HER DRESSMAKING ROOMS
To No. 1014 WALNUT Street,
Where she will be happy to see her friends.

The GENERAL DRY GOODS BUSINESS will be continued as heretofore, at No. 920 CHESNUT St.
11 6 J. W PROCTOR & CO.

PARIS

"LA BELLE" SKIRTS.

All Styles of this justly celebrated SKIRT.

RICKEY, SHARP & CO.,
No. 727 CHESNUT Street.

BALMORALS

OF THE BEST MANUFACTURE.

RICKEY, SHARP & CO.,
No. 727 CHESNUT Street,
12 5 6trp PHILADELPHIA.

628. HOOP SKIRTS, NEW FALL STYLES. 628.

LA PANIER, and all other desirable styles and sizes of our CELEBRATED CHAMPION SKIRTS, for ladies, misses, and children, constantly on hand and made to order. Largest assortment in the city and specially adapted for first class trade.

CORSETS! CORSETS! CORSETS!

Retailing at very low prices. Our assortment is complete, embracing Thompson's Glove Fitting, in all grades, from $2·25 to $5·50; Beckel's Superior French Woven Corsets, from $1·10 to $5·50; superior Whalebone hand-made Corsets, from $1 cents to $3·20, in shields and circular gore; Madame Foy's Corset Skirt Supporters, at $1·20.

Also, Mrs. Moody's Patent Self-Adjusting Abdominal Corsets; which every lady should examine.

Corset Clasps, 6 cents a pair.

Wholesale and Retail Manufactory and Salesroom No. 628 ARCH Street.
9 2 3m WM. T. HOPKINS.

CLOAKS.

CLOAKS—CLOAKS.—The crowd of customers who daily visit our store must convince every one that it is the place to secure the newest styles. The finest qualities and the best work at the most reasonable prices. HENRY IVENS, No. 23 South NINTH Street.

CLOAKS—CLOAKS.—What every one says must be true, and they all say you can buy the most fashionable, the best and cheapest Cloaks in the city, at HENRY IVENS', No. 23 S. NINTH Street.
11 23 mwf2m

TRUSSES.

"SEELEY'S HARD RUBBER TRUSS," No. 1347 CHESNUT Street. This Truss correctly applied will cure and retain with ease the most difficult rupture; always clean, light, easy, safe, and comfortable, used in bathing, fitted to form, never rusts, breaks, soils, becomes limber, or moves from place. No strapping. Hard Rubber Abdominal Supporter, by which the Mothers, Corpulent, and Ladies suffering with Female weakness, will find relief and perfect support; very light, neat, and effectual. Pile Instruments Shoulder Braces, Elastic Stockings for weak limbs, Suspensions, etc. Also, large stock best Leather Trusses, half usual price. Lady in attendance. 1 29 wfm

DYEING, SCOURING, ETC.

NEW YORK DYEING AND PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT.
WORKS ON STATEN ISLAND.
Offices, No. 40 N. EIGHTH Street, west side, Phila,
No. 98 DUANE Street
No. 752 BROADWAY, New York, and
Nos. 134 and 136 PIERREPONT Street, Brooklyn.
This old and extensive establishment having been in existence a *half century* are prepared to DYE and CLEANSE Ladies' and Gentlemen's Garments and Piece Goods of every description and fabric in their usually unsurpassed manner.
SAMUEL MARSH, President.
J. T. YOUNG, Secretary. 10 19 mwf2m

RODGERS' AND WOSTENHOLM'S POCKET KNIVES, Pearl and Stag Handles, of beautiful finish. RODGERS' and WADE & BUTCHER'S RAZORS, and the celebrated LECOULTRE RAZOR SCISSORS of the finest quality.

Razors, Knives, Scissors, and Table Cutlery Ground and Polished, at P. MADEIRA'S, No. 115 S. TENTH street, below Chesnut. 8 25 2

AMUSEMENTS.

AMERICAN ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
ITALIAN AND GERMAN OPERA.
MUSICAL DIRECTOR............MAX MARETZEK
THIS (Monday) EVENING, Dec. 7,
Verdi's Grand Spectacular Opera,
ERNANI.
Elvira....MISS STATES
Ernani....SIG. BOETTI
Charles Quint....SIG. ORLANDINI
Silva....SIG. ANTONUCCI
Conductor....SIG. TORRIANI
TO-MORROW (Tuesday) Dec. 8,
Flotow's Charming Comic Opera,
MARTHA.
Martha....MADAME ROTTER
Nancy....MADAME CELLINI
Lionel....HERR HABELMANN
Plunkett....HERR FORMES
Conductor....MAX MARETZEK
WEDNESDAY, Dec. 9,
Bellini's Favorite Opera,
NORMA,
(BY REQUEST).
MADAME LA GRANGE in her world renowned part of NORMA—supported by a powerful cast.
SATURDAY, DEC. 12, GRAND MATINEE.
Admission, $1. Reserved Seats, 50 cents extra. Family Circle, 50 cents. Amphitheatre, 25 cents.
Tickets and Seats can now be secured for any nights at the Academy of Music and Charles Trumpler's Music Store, No. 926 Chesnut street.

CHESNUT STREET THEATRE.
COMPLETE SUCCESS OF THE CIRCUS.
MONDAY AND TUESDAY EVENINGS,
CHANGE OF PROGRAMME.
JAMES ROBINSON
and his son CLARENCE.
LA PETITE ELISE, THE INFANT RIDER.
TWO GREAT CLOWNS.
MADIGAN'S DOUBLE SOMERSAULT.
THE FRENCH BATTOUTE LEAP.
MORGAN'S DASHING HURDLE ACT.
TOURNAIRE'S TRICK-HORSE, BRILLIANT.
THE LEVANTINE BROTHERS,
and all the Great Troupe.
THE STUD OF EDUCATED HORSES,
DOGS, MONKEYS, AND PONIES.
To conclude with the Amusing Pantomime,
LULIN AND ANNETTE.
GRAND CIRCUS MATINEE.
WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY AT 2.
WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY AT 2.
WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY AT 2.
Matinee admission, 50 and 25 cents.
Night admission, 25 cents, 50 cents, and $1.
No extra charge for secured seats.

MRS. JOHN DREW'S ARCH STREET THEATRE. Begins at half-past 7.
MONDAY, Dec. 7, and EVERY EVENING,
first nights of Colonel Fitzgerald's Play,
WOLVES AT BAY.
With every scene new
By Charles Hawthorne and Mr. Fetter,
Realistic Mechanical Effects,
By John Furze and Assistant.
New Music and Great Cast,
By Mrs. JOHN DREW and Company.
Seats secured six days in advance.

WALNUT ST. THEATRE. BEGINS AT 7½.
THIS (Monday) EVENING, Dec. 7,
Seventh Night of the engagement of
MRS. D. P. BOWERS,
who will appear,
FOR THIS NIGHT ONLY,
in her unrivalled impersonation of
CAMILLE,
in the Celebrated Drama of that name.
Armand Duval....Mr. J. C. McCollom
To conclude with the Laughable Farce of
A PRETTY PIECE OF BUSINESS.
TUESDAY—LEAH, THE FORSAKEN.
THE ORANGE GIRL,
a Christmas Story, will be produced shortly.

THEATRE COMIQUE, SEVENTH STREET below Arch. Commences at 7·30.
J. C. GREGORY....Sole Lessee and Manager
First week of
THE AUTOMATON.
First week of the
SPIRAL ASCENSION.
First week of JOCKO THE MONKEY.
An entire change every night.
MATINEE SATURDAY AT 2.

FOX'S AMERICAN VARIETY THEATRE.
EVERY EVENING AND SATURDAY AFTERNOON.
GREAT COMBINATION TROUPE.
In Grand Ballets, Ethiopian Burlesques, Songs, Dances, Pantomimes, Gymnast Acts, etc.

CONCERT HALL.—
SELECT READINGS
BY
RUFUS ADAMS,
under the auspices of the
YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION,
TUESDAY EVENING, Dec. 8, 1868.
Doors open at 7. Commence at 8.
Tickets, Fifty Cents.
For sale at Gould's Music Store, No. 923 Chesnut street, and at the door on the evening of the Reading. N. B.—Reserved Seats without extra charge. 12 2 wfsm 4t

THE PUBLIC REHEARSALS OF THE GERMANIA ORCHESTRA at Horticultural Hall will be discontinued on account of the Hall having been previously engaged. They will be resumed on December 3d.
Engagements can be made by addressing G. BASTERT, No. 1231 MONTEREY Street; Wittig's Music Store, No. 1021 Chesnut street; Andre's Music Store, No. 1104 Chesnut street. 10 19 3m

CARL SENTZ' AND MARK HASSLER'S ORCHESTRA MATINEES, EVERY SATURDAY at 3½ P. M., IN MUSICAL FUND HALL. Single Admission, 50 cents. Package of 4 tickets, $1, at Boner's, No. 1102 CHESNUT St., and at the Door. 11 14 tf

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MONDAY, DECEMBER 7, 1868.

The Meeting of Congress.

The last session of the Fortieth Congress commences to-day, and but three months remain for it to finish its work and prepare the way for its successor. The present session, although short, is not unimportant, and a number of matters require the earnest attention of the members, which will keep them fully employed until the 4th of March. The endorsement of the Congressional policy in the late elections ought to put an end to the quarrel between the executive and the legislative branches of the Government, and let us hope that Mr. Johnson has still enough wisdom left him to accept the condemnation of his course so decidedly pronounced by the people; that he will cease from further opposition, and will assist in getting the affairs of the Government in good order for the accession of General Grant. Much may be done by Congress in three months to perfect the scheme of reconstruction, and place all the rebellious States in their old relations to the Government. This would be a proper completion of the arduous task they have had on hand, and the Fortieth Congress could dissolve with an assurance that its work was done, and well done. One of the subjects that should engage the attention of Congress during the short session is the reformation and, if possible, the purification of the civil service, and to this end the bill proposed by Mr. Jenckes, or one similar in its provisions, should engage their early attention. Only by some such system can a stop be put to the frauds and corruption that now take millions of dollars yearly from the treasury. General Grant will doubtless make an effort to put good men in office, and he ought to have the assistance of Congress in making our civil service a credit, and not a disgrace to the nation. We hope that the last hours of the Fortieth Congress will be devoted to earnest, conscientious work with as little talking about it as possible, and, although the time is short, much may be done for the permanent benefit of the country if the members are in earnest.

The Gerald Eaton Case.

Mr. Forman Sheppard, our new District Attorney, is entitled to commendation for the efficient manner in which he has pushed the trial and procured the conviction of Gerald Eaton for the murder of Timothy Heenan. This is the first important case that Mr. Sheppard has had, in his new official position, and we hope that he will continue as well as he has begun, so that when his term of office expires he can point to his record and show that out of a long catalogue of rogues, vagabonds, and ruffianly murderers he has convicted so many; that he has not merely hurried to the gallows a parcel of imbeciles and half idiots for the sake of creating a sensation and winning a fictitious reputation for energy and efficiency; but that, without fear, favor, or partiality he has endeavored to have justice swift and sure meted out to ruffians who infest the community. The supposed political influence of such men as Eaton and his friends has hitherto been sufficient to allow them to escape unwhipt of justice. Let us hope that there is an end of this sort of thing now, and that we have a District Attorney who prefers rather to do his duty for the protection of the law-abiding citizens than to conciliate the political vagabonds who may be useful in procuring him a reëlection. Mr. Sheppard can do a good thing, too, by putting a stop to the shifts and tricks of the Quarter Sessions lawyers. Such expedients as bringing women into court to work upon the sympathies of jurymen should be shown up in their proper colors, and such frivolous arguments to delay the course of justice as the one made in the case of Eaton, that the verdict was rendered on Sunday morning, should be disposed of without ceremony, and the lawyers resorting to them should be made to know that they will be of no avail.

Furman Sheppard, Esq., and the Assistant District Attorney Henry S. Hagert, Esq., deserve praise for their energy in the prosecution of the Eaton case, and if Eaton is hung, as he ought to be, it will be the most decisive blow at political ruffianism that has ever been given in this city.

The Condition of the South.

While we have no disposition to underrate the beneficial influence which the triumph of the Republican party will exercise upon the destinies of the South, we are not prepared to endorse the opinion expressed by some of our sanguine contemporaries, that the hearts of the many evil-disposed men of that region have suddenly undergone a radical change. We must not expect too much. A great point was gained by the defeat of Seymour and Blair. Their triumph would have been hailed as the signal for the reconstruction of the Rebel States on an undisguised Rebel basis, and loyal men would have been as ruthlessly assailed as they were during the time Jefferson Davis wielded tyrannical power at Richmond. The mode of conducting the election in Louisiana affords a striking illustration of the savage nature of the Southern Democracy. Scores of Republicans were assassinated, and so complete a reign of terror was established that the friends of Grant and Colfax could not venture to the polls without encountering almost certain death. Whatever explanations General Rousseau may make of the result, unprejudiced men will not fail to note the wondrous political changes which were wrought by the presence of a military commander who was known to endorse the views of Andrew Johnson; and we are forced to conclude that similar, or even worse outrages would have been perpetrated in other districts if a fear of punishment had not restrained the violent Rebel instincts which evidently still exist. In Arkansas the attempts to overthrow the legitimate new State authorities have only been thwarted by armed force, and the traitors of that Commonwealth have not yet fully recognized the folly of fighting battles to enthrone the Rebellion. But we need not particularize further. It is a favorite argument, alike of the Rebels and their Democratic allies, that none of the reconstructed governments could be maintained if they were not upheld by national bayonets, and this argument acknowledges the existence of an unyielding disposition in the entire South to resort to the most desperate means to restore local Rebel supremacy. The election of Grant admonishes the authors and abettors of these schemes that they can expect no aid or countenance from the national Government during the next four years, and that any overt acts will be promptly and severely punished. If inbred Rebels could really reform in a day, and if wise and loyal instincts could suddenly be widely disseminated over a soil poisoned by slavery and treason, the hopelessness of further resistance to the decrees of the loyal citizens of the United States would prompt the entire South to seek the advancement of its true interests by the adoption of a national policy. Some men and some sections are already sagacious enough to gracefully submit to inevitable destiny, but they form, at this time, only the vanguard of a small body of Southern progressives, and they are subjected to virulent persecutions. As the children of Israel, after their departure from Egypt, were detained in the wilderness for forty years, as a punishment for their weaknesses and transgressions, it is to be feared that the South must undergo a long period of probation before the main body of her white citizens will be purged of their old prejudices and heresies, and before they will cordially adopt and sustain the free republican system which forms the foundation of the prosperity of the North. Fear alone restrains their ferocious instincts. On political questions they are confirmed monomaniacs, and the presence of a genuine Republican excites them, as water does a rabid dog. They are controlled by their old hatreds and passions rather than by reason, and nothing but the mellowing hand of time can subdue these obdurate emotions. We do not doubt that the condition of the South is improving, and that it will improve under Grant's administration more rapidly than in any former era. But the nation must not be too impatient, nor expect too sudden a transformation. A great deal of hard and intelligent labor of all kinds must be done in the South before it can be advanced to its proper position in this enlightened age, and there is unfortunately comparatively little disposition among the native Southern white population to perform much useful labor of any description. They are more familiar with their old devices for enchaining the negro in enforced servitude, and for galvanizing rebellions, than with the creditable pursuits of life. They have much to learn about manufactures, commerce, mining, and even their favorite occupation, agriculture, before they can fairly commence the development of their varied resources, and the hostility which they have hitherto displayed in various ways to Northern emigration evinces a degree of envenomed animosity which is only paralleled by their suicidal stupidity in seeking to exclude citizens who would render them invaluable assistance. Time and work will finally rescue the South from the slough into which it was plunged by slavery and rebellion. The reforms retarded by Johnson will be accelerated by Grant, but, despite all the assistance the National Government can give, Southern progress will be comparatively slow, and we can scarcely expect complete regeneration before the old Rebel prejudices are as thoroughly dissipated as the Rebel armies.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

[*For additional Special Notices see the Inside Pages.*]

☞ A PUBLIC RECEPTION OF DR. McCOSH by the Philadelphia Alumni of Princeton College, will be held in the Rev. Dr. Crowell's Church, BROAD Street, above Chesnut, on TUESDAY EVENING, December 8, at 7½ o'clock. Addresses will be delivered by the Hon. BENJAMIN HARRIS BREWSTER, the Hon. WILLIAM C. ALEXANDER of New York, President McCOSH, and Professor STEPHEN ALEXANDER, of Princeton. The public are invited. 12 7 2t*

☞ WENDELL PHILLIPS WILL DELIVER his Lecture upon DANIEL O'CONNELL at CONCERT HALL, on WEDNESDAY EVENING 9th inst., at 8 o'clock. Tickets, 50 cents, for sale at Trumpler's.

The Annual Meeting of the PENNSYLVANIA ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY will be held in the ASSEMBLY BUILDINGS on THURSDAY, December 10, Morning and Afternoon, commencing at 10 A. M. Admission free.

THE FRIENDS OF FREEDOM will hold their ANNUAL FESTIVAL at CONCERT HALL, on THURSDAY EVENING December 10 1868. Among the attractions will be Readings by Miss Esther J. Trimble Music by the Excelsior Brass and String Band, and Singing. Doors open at 6 o'clock. Admission, 50 cents. 12 7 3t

☞ Y. M. C. A. LECTURES.
JOHN B. GOUGH
Will deliver his new Lecture,
"CIRCUMSTANCES,"
AT THE
ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
MONDAY EVENING, DEC. 14.

The sale of tickets will begin at 9 o'clock Wednesday morning, at J. E Gould's Piano Warerooms, No. 923 Chesnut street. Admission to all parts of the house 50 cents. Reserved seats in Parquet, Parquet Circle, and Balcony sold on the first day, 25 cents extra. After Wednesday, no extra charge for reserved seats. 12 7 3t

☞ UNION LEAGUE HOUSE, BROAD STREET.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 7, 1868.

The Annual Meeting of the UNION LEAGUE OF PHILADELPHIA will be held at the LEAGUE HOUSE on MONDAY EVENING, December 14, at 7 o'clock, at which meeting there will be an Election for Officers and Directors for the ensuing year.

12 7 7t GEORGE H BOKER, Secretary.

☞ CARD OF THANKS.

We hereby tender our thanks to the Firemen and Police generally for their efforts to save our property from destruction on the evening of the 3d inst.

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OFFICE OF LIGHT HOUSE INSPECTOR FOURTH DISTRICT,
PHILADELPHIA, December 7, 1868.

Will be sold on the 12th instant, at 1·30 P. M., the hull of the old steamer General Putnam, now lying on the east side of Christiana creek, at the foot of Fourth street, Wilmington, Delaware.

Terms cash, and hull to be removed by the purchaser as soon as possible after the sale.

By order of the Light House Board.
W. H. GARDNER, U. S. N.;
12 7 5t Light House Inspector.

HELFENSTEIN & LEWIS'
RAILROAD AND COMMERCIAL
PRINTING ROOMS
N.E. CORNER OF
FIFTH & CHESTNUT STREETS.

NEW YORKISMS.

From Our Own Correspondent.

NEW YORK, Dec. 7, 1868.

MRS. SCOTT-SIDDONS.

If Philadelphians are not prepared to believe that Mrs. Scott-Siddons is a very wonderful actress, it is not because professional puffers have not spent an extraordinary quantity of breath in her behalf.

She is a shining exemplification of the proverb that where there is so much smoke there must be some fire; but the smoke has been very great indeed, and the fire has been very little.

Philadelphians appreciate good acting as much as the inhabitants of any other great city do, but I shall be surprised if they run wild over Mrs. Scott-Siddons, as the Bostonians have done, or if they fill the theatre at which she may be fortunate enough to effect an engagement, as the New Yorkers have done.

Last Friday evening Mrs. Siddons gave her fifth performance in this city. She concluded her week with a Saturday matinee and evening performances, and is re-engaged for this week.

A distinguished photographer has exercised all his skill and art in placing her before the public, in music and book-store windows, in the most charming attitude and among the simplest yet most enhancing surroundings. Her theatrical manager has hung up in the vestibule of the New York Theatre a picture of Sarah Siddons of whom the present little lady is assumed to be the prototype. No means have been left untried to remind the forgetful public that a lineal descendant of the great Siddons is before them, and that if they do not admire her, they ought to for her ancestress' sake.

But let us approach the *tragedienne* (as she is called), and see for ourselves what she is.

During the week, commencing last Monday she has appeared as "Juliet," "Rosalind," and "Lady Teazle." I choose the character of "Lady Teazle," in which to invite the reader to see her, because the vast majority of readers are more familiar with the character of "Lady Teazle" than with the Shakespearian ones of "Rosalind" and "Juliet."

Last Thursday evening the *School for Scandal* was presented at the New York, better known as the Worrell Sisters', Theatre. The cast was as follows:—

Sir Peter Teazle	Mr. William Davidge
Sir Oliver Surface	Mr. H. C. Ryner
Joseph Surface	Mr. D. H. Harkins
Charles Surface	Mr. J. K. Mortimer
Crabtree	Mr. T. Hind
Sir Benjamin Backbite	Mr. F. A. Gossin
Rowley	Mr. Egbert
Moses	Mr. T. Owens
Trip	Mr. C. T. Parsloe
Snake	Mr. Rendle
Careless	Mr. J. Dunn
Sir Harry Bumper	—
Lady Teazle	Mrs. Scott-Siddons
Maria	Miss Blanche Grey
Lady Sneerwell	Mrs. W. Wright
Mrs. Candor	Mrs. Wilkins

Five or six of these names may be familiar to Philadelphians. These are Mrs. Siddons, Mr. Davidge, Mr. J. K. Mortimor, Mr. C. T. Parsloe, Mrs. Wilkins, and (through the notoriety of the Broadway Theatre homicide) Mr. D. H. Harkins. Of these six Mrs. Siddons, Mr. Davidge, Mr. Mortimer, and Mrs. Wilkins alone showed any merit. Of the remaining nine of the cast, all were equal failures. With the exception of the four that we have mentioned none of the actors gave evidence of being familiar with their parts. The flashes of silence were as frequent as sheet lightning; some of the most brilliant points were quite lost; hisses prevailed for a short time, and I would be ready to swear that by the time the second act was over Mrs. Siddons could have wept those lovely eyes of hers out with vexation.

As one instance of the several good points that were utterly lost, owing to the stupidity of the support, the reader will be pleased to recollect the brilliant string of repartees which "Lady Teazle," "Sir Peter," "Mrs. Candor," "Lady Sneerwell," "Sir Benjamin," and "Crabtree" hang their tongues on in the second scene of the second act. "Lady Sneerwell" remarks to "Sir Peter" that he is too phlegmatic for a jest and too peevish to allow wit in others, and the conversation continues thus:—

> *Sir P.*—Ah! madam, true wit is more nearly allied to good nature than your ladyship is aware of.
>
> *Lady S.*—True, Sir Peter. I believe they are so near of kin that they can never be united.

At this point the reader will remember that it is "Sir Benjamin Backbite's" to step in with—

"Or, rather, suppose them man and wife, because one so seldom sees them together."

This caps the climax of the witticisms that have been uttered, but the incompetent "Sir Benjamin" of Thursday evening, who, however dull his memory, ought to have remembered such a reply from its very point and elegance suddenly collapsed. In vain Mrs. Siddons whispered the words, in vain hisses were heard from the uppermost circle, "Sir Benjamin" remained in his state of collapse, and how the rest of the act was proceeded with nobody knows.

But here have I been beating about the bush of Mrs. Siddons' performance without once making at her.

Is she a good "Lady Teazle"?

No.

Why not? Come, let us have reasons, not vague and general dispraise.

Listen. True, "Lady Teazle" is represented as having been, previous to her marriage with "Sir Peter," a country girl. But there are country girls of refinement, and my "Lady Teazle," previous to her marriage, was no more a great strapping wench than are those elegant young ladies of to-day who reside at Germantown or at Chesnut Hill, and are indistinguishable from other elegant young ladies who have homes on Pine or Walnut or Spruce streets. The more primitive and simple habits of that period enabled her to transact duties which have long passed out of the curriculum of the well-bred young women of to-day. She was used, according to "Sir Peter's" description, to sitting at her tambour in a pretty figured linen gown, with a bunch of keys at her side, her hair combed smooth over a roll, and her apartment hung round with fruits in worsted of her own making. Her daily occupation, according to her own words, was to inspect the dairy, superintend the poultry, make extracts from the family receipt-book, and comb her aunt "Deborah's" lap-dog. Her evening amusements were to draw patterns for ruffles, to play *Pope Joan* with the curate, to read a novel to her aunt, and to be stuck down to an old spinet to strum her father to sleep after a fox-chase. From these tame pursuits she was suddenly transferred into a central position among rank, wealth, and fashion. For this position she was naturally adapted, and six months' schooling in it perfected her in all the acquirements which distinguish the dazzling woman of fashion.

This idea of "Lady Teazle" is what Mrs. Siddons did not present. If her characterization lacked many of the old traditional points, it presented no new ones worth mentioning. Her voice is used too monotonously to express all the graceful and varying railleries which her relationship with "Sir Peter" calls forth. She indulges in a number of the disagreeable tricks of the voice. She gives the words of the cue with such emphasis and gesticulation that the whole house observes them, as well as the actor for whom they were meant. She flaunts and flounces about the stage with a hurried nervousness which is certainly not suggestive of elegant caprice, but causes the observer to believe that in reality it is only what it seems to be, and nothing more. She makes too much of eyes and a mouth which she has quite enough reason to believe to be beautiful. It has been suggested that the stock company of either Wallack's or Booth's Theatre is her proper sphere. It would certainly be a better sphere than the one she now so falsely occupies. She permits herself to be announced as a tragedienne, without giving the slightest intimation of possessing tragic powers. She is simply a beautiful and lovely woman, trying to do her best, but that best will not enable her, for several years at least, to compare with native American actresses. She is not to be mentioned beside Mrs. D. P. Bowers, and any one who has seen Mrs. John Drew perform the character of "Lady Teazle" will certainly never desire to see Mrs. Siddons in that part. In brief, from all I have seen of Mrs. Siddons, I should not rate her above Rose Eytinge, of Wallack's (except in point of beauty), and, as far as versatility goes, she will not compare with Miss Orton. When you take into consideration that her stage experience extends over only three years, you would pronounce her performance fair and promising.

But in neither the screen scene of the fourth act, or what is commonly called the "scandal-scene" of the second, did she make use of the situations to any extent compared with what might have been done in other hands. A great actress, such as she pretends to be, would have made an audience almost weep in the one and have convulsed it in the other. Something of course must be allowed for the gloomy circumstances of the cast, which clouded her efforts. But after all allowance has been made, it must be admitted that Mrs. Siddons is a disappointment in New York to people of culture who expected excellent acting. As an illustration of this I cannot do better than close with an extract from a brief criticism by the dramatic editor of the *Tribune*, who enjoys the reputation of being the most accomplished theatrical critic in New York:—

"In the performance of *The School for Scandal* there was little to admire. The comedy, as all are aware, requires entirely brilliant acting on the part of all the performers, and complete concord of talent, purpose, and spirit. What it requires it by no means received. Breaks grew so familiar as to be intolerable. The scandal scenes were noisy without meaning and pretentious without elegance. So many angular people in so many false positions surely never were seen before. As to the Lady Teazle of Mrs. Scott-Siddons, it was no better than a baker's dozen of the Lady Teazles of the dramatic period, while it cannot for an instant be tolerated beside the superior representations of the character to which the local stage has been accustomed. To hop about the stage like a chestnut on a hot shovel is not by any means to realize Sheridan's portrait of the brilliant woman of fashion in one of the most polished of social periods."

And so, yours truly, ALI BABA.

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC.

"Faust."

A very good performance of Gounod's opera of *Faust* was given on Saturday evening, and it is worthy of remark that the Germans, whatever comparisons may be made as to their vocal accomplishments, are infinitely better actors than the Italians. The Italian opera is too often a mere matter of lungs, but the German opera generally has brains in it as well. If singing were all that we attend the opera for, a concert performance, it seems to us, would answer as well, if not better; but in the opera we have a right to expect dramatic as well as vocal effects, and it will be unsatisfactory if the artists are not actors as well as singers. Good operatic acting is not so common but that we are glad to see it, even if it should be a trifle overdone; and it is always a pleasure for us to hear and see such performers as Madame Rotter and Herren Habelmann and Hermanns, not merely on account of their trills and quavers and intricacies of vocalization, but because they endeavor to express all that there is in the music as an illustration of the characters and theme of the drama.

Madame Rotter is not the best singer that has appeared in the *role* of "Margaret" during the past two or three seasons, although her vocal efforts on Saturday entitle her to hearty commendation; but her performance, as a whole, was in a high degree artistic. We might take exception to her acting, that it was at times too energetic; but then she really did act, did express, with fidelity and intelligence, what there was in the character of "Margaret," and, like the "Mephistopheles" of Hermanns, her personation was not studied merely from the score-book, but from Gœthe. Hermanns' "Mephistopheles" was great, of course. This part he has made his own, and in it he is unapproachable. While acknowledging the truth of the commonly arged objection to Hermanns that he carries "Mephistopheles" into everything he does, we would not have him less perfect in this for the sake of a possible improvement in other *roles*. Habelmann's "Faust" was good, and Wilhelm Formes appeared to advantage as "Valentine." His dying scene was finely done, although we did wonder when he was going to make the last gasp. But, as we before remarked, a little too much acting can be excused in an operatic performance, when the singers know what they are about and are evidently doing their best. Madame Cellini, who undertook the part of "Siebel," was rather overshadowed by the German singers. Some passages she executed creditably, although her vocalization was rather uncertain, and she acted not at all.

In many instances that which cannot be well done had best not be attempted. In the case under consideration this remark will apply to the tableau representing the apotheosis of "Margaret," with which the opera of *Faust* concludes. The dirty-looking clouds painted on the back of a flat, with all the framework in sight, are not calculated to leave a favorable impression on the minds of an intelligent audience at the conclusion of a performance. Such a shabby affair as the tableau exhibited on Saturday night would bring discredit on a third-class theatre, and it was disgraceful at such an establishment as the Academy of Music. We have also to take exception to the dungeon scenes exhibited last week. In *Il Trovatore* and *Fidelio* the flats set for the dungeons were painted to represent the corridors of a castle with a court-yard attached, where the prisoners might step out and get the fresh air whenever they felt inclined; and in *Faust* we were treated with the spectacle of "Margaret" immured in a dismal-looking place enough, but with a gallery adjoining it where she could roam at her own sweet will, with no one to interfere in case she should conclude to climb over the railing and make her escape.

We have no disposition to be hypercritical, but such matters as these are not trivial or unimportant. As we have more than once remarked, the success of the *Opera Bouffe* was in a great measure due to the care and good taste displayed in putting the pieces on the stage. Every detail of scenery, costume, and appointment was attended to; and the managers of the grand opera might take a number of hints from these much abused burlesques which would be of advantage to themselves and the public.

Apropos of matters to be mended, the following, from the *Press* of this morning, so entirely coincides with our own ideas, that we quote it at length in preference to giving remarks of our own:—

"We have been several times requested to call attention to the great annoyance caused by boys selling librettos in the opera. Not only are their shrill cries disagreeable and distracting, but the boys themselves are impudent and annoying. On Saturday evening a gentleman seated by us, who held a libretto in his hand, was importuned five several times to purchase another, and on remarking that he had a copy, was told, 'You haint got this one, though.' We know by experience that they often charge higher than the fixed price, and seldom have change. The whole system is a disgrace to every management, and could Mr. Maretzek realize the complaint to which it gives rise, he would do away with it. A stand outside where libretti could be sold to those who really wanted them, *where change could be given honestly*, and where the price for the libretto could be stated on a placard, would answer every purpose. Another advantage would be that at such a stand libretti of other operas, music, and photographs could be sold to great advantage, both as regards the public and the management. People often wish while an air is ringing freshly in their memory to obtain the music, while numbers would buy the libretto of the *next* opera to study betimes, if they saw it advertised, though they might not take the pains to go to a music store to obtain about the house should be stopped.
it. In any case the screaming of libretti

"On the subject of annoyances, we regret to observe that the double line of 'gentlemen' who stand to watch the ladies going from the inner to the outer door of the Academy has become denser than ever, rendering it almost impossible to cross the lobby. And, still worse, another line has begun to form itself from the east entrance, leaving only the very narrow and inconvenient ticket-taker's entrance for those who wish to pass out quickly and unobserved. During the present season this loafing in the lobby, standing in the doorways, and intruding into seats where the intruders have no business, has been carried to an unprecedented pitch, and we trust that our contemporaries will unite with us in condemning such ungentlemanly and boorish practices."

The City Amusements.

AT THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC Verdi's opera of *Ernani* will be given this evening. *Martha* is announced for Tuesday and *Norma* for Wednesday.

AT THE ARCH Colonel Fitzgerald's new drama of *Wolves at Bay* will be produced this evening with new scenery, appointments, great spectacular effects and the following cast:—Mrs. Drew as "Lucy Drayton;" Miss Price as "Mary Kelsey;" Mrs. Mauuer as "Mrs. Harmer Dollyer;" Miss Creese as "Miss Becky Somerville;" Miss Fanny Davenport as "Tom Dollyer;" Mr. Barton Hill as "Arthur Levering;" Mr. Craig as "Jack Somerville;" Mr. Mackay as "Mr. Drayton;" Mr. Wallis as "John Kelsey." The scene of the play is laid in the present time, and it is said to be full of highly sensational effects.

AT THE CHESNUT the second week of the circus will commence with several novelties, which will doubtless prove in the highest degree attractive. Mr. Tom King will make his first appearance, and an amusing pantomime, entitled *Lubin and Annette*, will be given. Mr. James Robinson and his infant son Clarence will appear.

AT THE WALNUT Mrs. D. P. Bowers will appear this evening as "Camille." To-morrow the drama of *Leah the Forsaken* will be given.

AT THE THEATRE COMIQUE there will be a change of programme this week. The automaton, the spiral ascent, "Jocko the Monkey," and other new features will be introduced.

AT THE AMERICAN Miss Betty Rigl will appear for the last time this week. The entertainment is varied and attractive.

MR. RUFUS ADAMS will give a select reading to-morrow evening at Concert Hall, under the auspices of the Young Men's Christian Association. The following programme is announced:—Part I—"The Prodigal Son," from the Bible; the trial scene from *The Merchant of Venice*; "Darius Green and his Flying Machine," by J. T. Trowbridge. Part II—"The Grave Diggers," from *Hamlet*; "The Building of the Ship," by Longfellow; "Parrhasius and the Captive," by N. P. Willis; and "The Letter," Anonymous. Tickets, fifty cents; can be procured at Gould's music store, No. 923 Chesnut street.

A GRAND CONCERT in aid of the National Printing Association for the Blind will be given this evening at the church, corner of Broad and Sansom streets. A number of eminent musicians will assist, and a fine entertainment may be expected. The object is a most deserving one, and we hope there will be a full attendance. Tickets can be procured at the principal music stores.

MISS CLARA LOUISE KELLOGG, assisted by the members of Max Strakosch's troupe and the "Amphion" Association of this city, will give a grand concert at the Academy of Music on Friday evening, December 18, for the benefit of the Lincoln Institute for Soldiers' Orphans. Tickets for sale at Trumpler's, No. 926 Chesnut street.

CITY ITEMS.

WE WOULD at present particularly invite the attention of the public to our established business rule, which is strictly adhered to under all circumstances:

"We guarantee all prices lower than the lowest elsewhere; also, guarantee full satisfaction to every purchaser, or the sale cancelled and money refunded."

We give all customers more value for their money THAN THEY CAN GET ELSEWHERE, *under any and all circumstances.*

TO FULLY CARRY OUT THIS RULE AT THE PRESENT TIME, we have reduced the prices of our entire stock, which will be disposed of lower than the same or equal goods can be purchased of ANY OTHER ESTABLISHMENT IN THE CITY.

Without going into further detail, we would say that our stock comprises all kinds and sizes of every desirable style of goods to be found in the market, and is SUPERIOR TO ANY STOCK IN PHILADELPHIA, *in Style, Fit and Workmanship.*

We have a choice assortment of Piece Goods, which we will make up to order now, or at any time, with the same guarantee as we offer on our Ready-made Goods.

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WE are indebted to A. Winch, No. 505 Chesnut street, for *Punch*, *Fun*, and *Reynolds' Miscellany*. Winch has an extensive assortment of both foreign and domestic periodicals.

MARRIED.

HILLBORN—DYOTT.—On Thursday evening, the 3d instant, by the Rev. J. D. Newlin, ROBERT HILLBORN to MARY IDA, daughter of J. B. Dyott, M. D., both of Philadelphia. *

DIED.

ARRISON.—On the 6th instant, PETER ARRISON, in the 72d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, on Bustleton pike, near Bustleton, on Tuesday, the 10th instant. To proceed to the Penn Cemetery, Summerton.

ATWOOD.—Suddenly, on the 4th instant, at his late residence, in Camden, DANIEL V., youngest son of Rev. Anthony Atwood, aged 25 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his father's residence, No. 623 Catherine street, on Tuesday, the 8th instant, at 10 o'clock. To proceed to Ebenezer M. E. Vault. **

DURELL.—On the 6th instant, after a lingering illness, Miss MARY ANN, daughter of Samuel and Sarah Jane Durell, in the 22d year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her parents, No. 1039 Frankford road, on Wednesday morning at 11 o'clock. To proceed to Hanover Street Vault.

HOGAN.—On the 5th instant, Mrs. B. HOGAN, in the 61st year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her son-in-law, Mr. W. H. Wise, No. 932 Lafayette street, on Wednesday morning at 8½ o'clock.

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WE ARE RAPIDLY SELLING OFF.
PRICES BELOW THE COST OF MANUFACTURING.
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For a Short Time a Reduction of 15 Per Cent. on all Cash Sales in the Custom Department.
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THE VERY BEST MADE, AT HEAVY REDUCTIONS.
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Determined to close out quickly the Stock of the late firm, no other house can approach the low prices at which we are selling off, as the large crowds who have filled the store all the week can testify.

All these goods are of our own excellent make and satisfaction warranted.

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Any garment bought at night or any other time cheerfully exchanged, and when not able to suit the customer the MONEY RETURNED, according to our custom for years past.

An extra force of salesmen in attendance, and most careful attention given to all.

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At 25 cents; have been selling at 50 cents
Fifty Pieces Changeable Serges and Double Width Alpaca Poplins
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At 62½ cents; have been selling at $1·00.
Two Cases Very Heavy Wide Ottoman Corded Poplin
At $1·25; have been selling at $1·75.
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Black and Fancy Silks, at Very Low Prices.
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A full stock at low prices.
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The best assortment of new styles and colorings, in great bargains.
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Of every grade, at a great reduction.
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THREE CASES
FRENCH WAX SPEAKING DOLLS,
To which they call particular attention, as being the ONLY LOT OF REAL FRENCH HANDSOME-FACED SPEAKING DOLLS IN THE CITY.
Last Year's Dolls Closing Out at Extremely Low Prices.
CARD.—On Monday, A. M., 7th instant, we shall open a very attractive display of Holiday Goods, in the selection of which care has been taken to combine utility with ornament. That the day may be long and convenience offered to all wishing to inspect, the Store will be open at 7·30 o'clock A. M.
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12 5 2t No. 45 N. EIGHTH Street.

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LYONS CLOAKING VELVETS,
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The quality of Lyons velvets sold from our house this season is a gratifying attestation to the superiority of the goods we have offered; and we now have merely to announce that the depression in importing circles permits us to offer the best goods at reduced rates.
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SILK AND GILT FANS.
Closing sale of elegant Paris Fans.
500 PARIS FANS,
NO TWO ALIKE, IN GILT AND BLACK, GILT AND WHITE.
SANDAL WOOD and VIOLET WOOD FANS, Etc
ELEGANT REAL LACE HANDKERCHIEFS
REAL VAL. HDKFS., $2·25 to $12. Great Bargains.
NOVELTIES IN LADIES' FRENCH SEWING COMPANIONS.
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LADIES' HDKFS., the best and cheapest in the market.
SPECIALTIES IN HANDKERCHIEFS.
Will open on Tuesday and Wednesday,
ELEGANT PARLOR FLOWER VASES, on Pedestals; BUILDING BLOCKS AND GAMES for Children, and a variety of Useful and Handsome Goods for the Holidays.
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HOLIDAY PRESENTS.—Just received, a large assortment of Papier-Mache Rosewood Writing Desks, Backgammon Boards, Chess, Gold Pens, Wallets, Cards, Games, etc. French Paper and Envelopes, already stamped, in boxes.
JOHN LINERD,
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SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

EDITORIAL OPINIONS OF THE LEADING JOURNALS UPON CURRENT TOPICS—COMPILED EVERY DAY FOR THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

A Clear Case—Alaska.

From the N. Y. Tribune.

We are opposed to fishing investigations by committees of Congress or a State Legislature. To send forth five or seven men, armed with inquisitorial powers, to see if they cannot hunt up or smell out some moral delinquency, seems to us not conducive to the ends of good government. Investigations should be ordered only where facts of public notoriety or averments of guilt by responsible parties indicate a decided probability that wrong exists which requires ventilation and may justify punishment. Such, it seems to us, is now the case of Alaska. Let us give a synopsis of what is undeniable:—

I. Russia was the acknowledged owner of a large tract of frozen territory, consisting of the northwest corner of this continent, with the adjacent isles, which we have agreed to call Alaska.

II. Governor Seward, as Secretary of State, acting under the direction (we must presume) of President Johnson, proposed to buy, and ultimately did buy, this territory for the United States, through a treaty negotiated with Baron Stoeckel, Ambassador of the Russian Emperor, for $7,200,000 in gold.

III. The Senate promptly confirmed this bargain by ratifying the treaty; but the House hesitated to vote the money, and did not vote it, till more than a year had elapsed since the treaty was negotiated; and, though much repugnance had been overcome, a respectable minority (all but two of them Republicans) still voted against it.

IV. Meantime, there was much debate on the matter, in the journals as well as in Congress, and the influence of California was brought to bear in favor of paying the money.

V. The $7,200,000 in gold have been drawn from the Treasury in payment for the purchased ice; but it seems that only $5,000,000 of it, the *quid pro quo*, has really gone to Russia. A London despatch recently stated that the Barings (our Government's bankers in London) had remitted to St. Petersburg £1,000,000 sterling in payment for this territory, leaving $2,200,000 to be accounted for.

VI. Mr. Robert J. Walker, Secretary of the Treasury under Polk, was quite active in advocacy of the purchase or of the payment, on the floor of the House as well as elsewhere. After the money was drawn from our treasury, he complained to the Washington police that he had just been robbed of $7000 in gold, which was a part of this payment to Russia for Alaska.

VII. A Washington despatch recently stated that $10,000 each had been paid, or at least appropriated to the prominent New York journals, to secure their advocacy of, or at least their non-resistance to, the payment of this $7,200,000.

—Here are the "points," so far as they are known to us. There may be more that inquiry will develop. There may be mistakes as to one or more of the foregoing. But here are enough to justify inquiry and to indicate some of those who can shed additional light on the transaction. Let Mr. Walker be required to state on oath all that he knows of the matter; and, if there shall seem to be any foundation whatever for the $10,000 report, let the conductors of our several city journals be examined. The truth can wrong no one, and may decidedly edify the public.

—If anybody knows of any $10,000 in Russian gold lying around loose that belongs to us, we will thank him to let us know where it is and under what authority it is held back. Let us have the truth if not the gold!

Last Days of the Administration.

From the N. Y. Times.

In three months, less a day or two, we shall be called to "welcome the coming, speed the parting" Administration. During this brief interval nothing of importance is to be looked for from the Government in the way of new measures. Its brief remnant of days will be most fittingly employed in preparation for its closing scenes and final exit. And yet, amid the general harmonious acquiescence in Grant's election, we find a few hoarse, harsh, discordant voices, calling upon Mr. Johnson to "stem the tide of radicalism" to the last, and to prepare for his successor a bed of thorns.

It is advice extraordinary, inspired, of course, by pure patriotism, but at least of a "zeal not according to knowledge." In the game of billiards, as everybody knows, one aim of the skilful player is to "leave" the balls, after his last shot, so that his rival can do nothing with them, and when he can effect nothing more for himself, he bends his mind to putting them into such positions that his adversary cannot "count." So in chess, on the same "dog-in-the-manger" principle, one great aim of each player is to block the desired move of the other. Were the science of government a game of billiards, or the President's duty to play a chess bout with his opponents, we freely admit that Mr. Johnson might be expected to throw every possible obstacle in the path of the incoming Administration.

But what could the outgoing President do, even were he so disposed? Some wit suggests that he would probably *veto* Grant's election. And this is just about all he could do. So far as Congress is concerned, we cannot see the wisdom or the use, to say nothing of the dignity, of Mr. Johnson's continuing his four years' struggle any longer, now especially that the people have, for the third time, and more strongly than ever, set the seal of endorsement on the course of Congress and that of condemnation on the domestic policy of the Administration. Yet it is precisely to this sort of child's play that a handful of his more fervent supporters exhort Mr. Johnson, urging him to adopt Lawrence's motto, "Don't give up the ship."

This sort of language, and this sort of idea, seem to us to be very foolish and utterly futile. The work of Mr. Johnson's Administration is, for better or worse, substantially done. It only remains for it to wind up its business and straighten out its affairs, while the people prepare to "ring out the old" and "ring in the new." It is not customary, as we have before said, for an outgoing administration to inaugurate any new measures whatsoever which can complicate the incoming. Matters there are, indeed—and these, generally, chiefly of foreign policy—which will not brook delay. Thus, for example, our quarrel with Paraguay cannot be adjourned merely on the plea that a new administration is coming on. This was Mr. Buchanan's mistake. Acting on the recognized principle that the elected President should be free to direct his own policy, he hesitated to initiate measures for crushing the Rebellion; but he carried the principle to excess.

What we can confidently expect of Mr. Johnson is that he will not waste the remaining days of his administration in a final and, of course, futile measure of strength with Congress; nor will he be likely to initiate any new policy designed to make trouble for his successor. Those few hot-heads who seemed to expect him to do this ought to be ashamed of their own advice.

A High Tariff Cabinet Ring.

From the N. Y. Herald.

The wire-pullers and ring men at Washington, although baffled in their most ingenious plans for lassoing and leading General Grant, have not relaxed in their efforts to secure the control of affairs under the next administration. They early took time by the forelock. So long ago as May last the *Herald* noticed the secret circular which was issued by the secretary of the high tariff league to the members of the executive council. In that circular the secretary urged the necessity of raising more money, and gave a summary of what the league had already accomplished, particularly in influencing the making up of the committees of Congress. The hocus-pocus which had been at work was soon manifest in the selection of the chairmen of several of these committees. Thus a new member from one of the Pennsylvania districts, but a national bank president and superintendent of a large iron mill, and also a vice-president of the high tariff league, was made chairman of the Committee on Manufactures. Another reliable Treasury and high tariff ring man was made chairman of the Committee on Accounts—the most important committee of the House except that on Ways and Means, inasmuch as the Committee on Accounts has power to get all sorts of election expenses through in the shape of legitimate House expenses.

All these ring men and their friends worked like beavers previous to the Chicago Convention to make Colfax President, if possible, or at least Vice-President. One of them was heard to declare that "he was in favor of Colfax and Grant, in the order named"—Colfax for President and General Grant for Vice-President—but he supposed "that the Convention would give General Grant the first position." The secretary of the Iron and Steel Association said he was in favor of Colfax for President. One leader of the combination, who was a candidate for Secretary of the Treasury in case Mr. Wade should be made President, openly expressed in a public speech his want of confidence in the nominee of the Chicago Convention.

It is said that this high tariff ring, not content with selecting their own candidate for Vice-President and with making up the committees, actually attempted to control Congressional nominations. Thus men were asked to work against a prominent Republican candidate for Congress in Indiana on the ground that he was "a free trader" and "not sound on the finance question;" and to work for another Republican who was in favor of "the highest kind of a tariff and immediate return to specie payments," and, what was "far better, a good friend of Mr. Colfax!" The anti-high tariff, anti-Treasury ring, and anti Colfax Republican got, however, the nomination, and will take his seat in Congress next March.

Now, this high tariff ring fears General Grant. They know that he is honest and firm. They know that the only show their schemes will have during his administration will be by intrigue. They hope to prevent a repeal of the Tenure of Office law, and to get a man popularly supposed to be honest, but really under their control, made the next Secretary of the Treasury. If they can do this they may possibly make a few millions after the 4th of March. They both hate and fear the *Herald*. They know that the *Herald* was the first to bring General Grant forward as President and for President—not to play second fiddle to Mr. Colfax under the Tenure of Office law, but to be the First Magistrate of the nation. They also hate and fear all the honest men whom they suspect of having any influence with General Grant. It remains to be seen whether the high tariff and Treasury ring, even with Mr. Colfax as their tower of strength, can successfully carry out their schemes. Meanwhile it will be the duty of the press and of the public to watch closely the "wheels within wheels" of this and every other Washington ring.

Who will be Secretary of the Treasury?

From the N. Y. World.

Altogether the most important officer General Grant is called to appoint is the head of the Treasury Department. It is unfortunate for the country, and a bad prognostic of the success of the new administration, that there is in the Republican party such a dearth of timber for the construction of this part of the Cabinet. When Mr. Lincoln was first elected, eight years ago, he spent the whole winter in balancing between Mr. Chase and Mr. Cameron, giving the office at last to the former in consequence of representations unfavorable to Mr. Cameron's integrity, but compensating him by the Department of War, not then deemed so important as it really became, because Mr. Lincoln had no serious expectation of a great war. The fact that those two gentlemen had no competitors was an acknowledgment that the Republican party contained, at that time, no others who had any tolerable fitness for the position.

That no considerable financial talents were developed in the Republican party during Mr. Lincoln's administration is conspicuously proved by his selection of successors to Mr. Chase. Mr. Fessenden was, by the common consent of both parties, regarded as the fittest man for the post, and his reluctance to accept it was overcome by the urgency of a favorable public opinion. It would have been better for his reputation if he had not yielded. An upright man, a clear and cogent debater, conversant with fiscal questions as the head of the Finance Committee of the Senate, he nevertheless proved to be a feeble Secretary of the Treasury. Mr. Fessenden has respectable talents, but they are not of the administrative order. Nor has he any originality of conception. He neither kept the business of his department well in hand, nor made any valuable recommendations to Congress. When Mr. Fessenden retired, on the plea of ill health, the lack of financial talent in the Republican party was still more signally illustrated by the promotion of a chief of a bureau to the head of the department. Mr. McCulloch's administration of the finances has satisfied nobody; nor ought much to have been expected from it. He was a respectable enough Western banker; but the duties of a bank president are so entirely different, both in their nature and their scope, from those of a Secretary of the Treasury, that qualifications for the one are really no preparation for the other. Besides, it was a mistake to put at the head of that important department a mere financial specialist, even if his specialty had been of the right kind, instead of a statesman of experience and recognized weight. The office, in competent hands, is one of great political influence. If the tools are given to one that can handle them, this political influence can be turned to good purpose in securing such legislation as a sagacious head of the department may judge necessary. The position requires something very superior to a mere clerk or passive administrator. In England, the Prime Minister, who is the chief director of the administration, is the First Lord of the Treasury. In the House of Commons, the Chancellor of the Exchequer is generally the most important and conspicuous member on the Government side. British experience is in favor of putting fiscal affairs under the control of statesmen of commanding influence in the general politics of the country.

The straits to which Mr. Lincoln was put in finding men for this office, and an additional illustration of the penury of the Republican party in this kind of talent, may be seen in the fact that he once offered the office to Governor Todd, of Ohio. Now, if such was the field which Mr. Lincoln was called to harvest, what is left for General Grant to glean? We suppose he will not think of taking any of Mr. Lincoln's appointees or of his candidates. Chief Justice Chase is of course out of the question; against Mr. Cameron the same objections lie as when Mr. Lincoln refused him the place, to say nothing of his failure as Secretary of War. Mr. Fessenden and Mr. McCulloch have been weighed and found wanting. The field of selection would seem to be narrowed to the very few Republicans who have risen to financial prominence since Mr. Lincoln's death. Governor Fenton is not included in this description, although he is understood to be an eager candidate. We suppose nobody but himself perceives that he has any sort of fitness for the office. His claims rest on the fact that he was a rejected candidate for Vice-President; if he has any others, they are a secret which has not been divulged to the public. After the exclusion of all the names thus far mentioned, there remain but two that would naturally suggest themselves as within the range of probable selection. These are Senator Sherman and Senator Morton. General Schenck can hardly be thought of; and the fact that such a man as he holds the important position of Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means, may be taken as pretty conclusive evidence that a competent Secretary of the Treasury cannot be found among the Republicans of the House.

Mr. Sherman's talents are respectable, and his position in the Senate has made him conversant with financial subjects, which he always explains with clearness and generally debates with ability. But he has never had any training in an administrative office, and the example of Mr. Fessenden shows how very different senatorial is from executive talent. The scheme for a new funding of the public debt which Senator Sherman broached at the last session, would doubtless have proved a failure in practice, if the President had not killed it by a pocket veto. It gives but a moderate idea of the financial sagacity of its author, and we hear of no attempt to revive it at the coming session. The failure of the only measure with which Mr. Sherman has connected his name is not favorable to his chances to be made Secretary of the Treasury.

We thus arrive, by a process of exclusion, to Senator Morton, who, on the score of fitness, seems as suitable a candidate as General Grant can find in the party that elected him—which is a very moderate compliment to Mr. Morton. Administrative capacity of no mean order he undoubtedly possesses; and it has been displayed in a sphere which must have commended it to the appreciation of General Grant. As Governor of Indiana during the war, he excelled in executive energy all the other Republican Governors, except perhaps Governor Andrew, of Massachusetts. The sphere of his duties being in the West, where General Grant was serving, his merits must often have attracted the notice of that officer and prepossessed him in Governor Morton's favor. Mr. Morton is in good general standing among the Republicans (although they regard him as heretical on the greenback question), and is one of the most rising men in that party. He only needs to make some signal exhibition of a decided capacity to deal with questions of finance to make him the strongest candidate for the most important office in the gift of the new President. He does not seem insensible of the advantages of his position, and is understood to be employed in maturing some great fiscal measure, which he will try to carry through Congress at this session. This is going to work in a very practical way—like a general who seeks to win a battle as a ground of promotion. If Mr. Morton's measure, whatever it may be, successfully runs the gauntlet of discussion, and meets with public favor, it will be generally conceded that he is the fittest man to administer the new system of which he will be the author. He has a fine chance either "to make a spoon or spoil a horn."

Proposal to Cast the Electoral Vote for Seymour and Blair.

From "Brick" Pomeroy's N. Y. Democrat.

The Republicans are now, after the triumphant election of Grant, in a worse fix than before since the organization of their party. For availability they once nominated Johnson as Vice-President, running him, on account of his brains and intellect, with Lincoln, whom they wanted, not because he had brains or intellect, but because he was a good fellow, could tell funny stories and make people laugh! Johnson flopped over, taking a back-stitch up the Republican party; and when God saw fit to send a better man to remove the President, the statesman of Tennessee thought it was time to forsake the radicals who used him simply because he was available.

The history of Tyler and of Johnson is quite well known to the country, therefore we forbear comment. But now Grant comes up. He is not a Republican and never has been. He has no special love for the negro. He has no special love for the thousands of office-seekers, carpet-baggers, and scalawaggers who forsook Democracy or any other idea for pay. He prefers dogs—setters, pointers, bull-pups, Newfoundlands, black and tan, square-jawed and other sorts of friends that have four legs rather than those who race to Washington on two. He would break up a Cabinet meeting any time to see a horse trot; would stop delivering an annual message to light a cigar; would excuse himself from his foreign ministers to see a dog-fight, and would break out the back door of the White House on reception-day to shake the hand of the handsome daughter of some Indian chief, camped on the lawn, if she were on it, in camp. The Republicans know this very well, and are in dire affliction.

Grant is a good fellow for those who like his style, but he will be no good fellow for the Republicans—this we know. He is no more of a Republican to day than Horatio Seymour or Frank Blair. And when once his cassimeres touch the velvet of the White House chair, Grant will call for a fresh cigar, and be very apt to light the same with the applications of Republican office-seekers who voted for Grant simply on account of his availability. Grant is not a politician, nor is he the particular friend of politicians. He is a cold-headed, cold-hearted, lazy, mulish, bull-doggish man of himself. He will do very much as he wishes to do, unless the Washburne family array their broad rumps too thickly before him, in which case he may apply the toe of his boot to some of them, as time will tell. He thinks more of Grant than any one else. The next best man with him is Stewart, and next to him comes Bonner. Stewart has no more politics than he has religion; neither has Bonner; neither has Grant. Grant is the tool of men of wealth. He is the creation of capital. He is the hammer in the hands of the aristocracy to rivet the chains of labor still tighter upon the necks of the workingmen. We know he despises the Radicals, as they fear him. It will not be fifteen months from the present writing before one quarter of the people in the United States who voted for Grant will be damning him without stint or limit, to a greater extent than have the Republicans ever damned Johnson. The reason for this is that he will not be made the tool for the benefit of very many of the seedy adventurers who would steal by driblets. For a seedy adventurer elevated to power has no love for others like him. Grant will rather be a partner of those majestic thieves who travel in style, and who rob by the wholesale. We do not say that Grant would steal or rob, but he will be very apt to choose his companions and advisers from the ranks of those who are the most skilled in the art of accumulating the wealth of others. With them his sympathies will be; to them he will go for advice; for them he will dispense the patronage at his disposal. There are so many thieves—small, tadpole swindlers—in the Republican party, each one anxious to make a great grab, that they will come upon him to the tune of three hundred thousand more every three months. They will rush to see him at Washington faster than they ever did when he was in the army. Many of them will be disappointed, and will turn from him in disgust. Grant will be an Andrew Johnson, only a little more so.

To remedy this evil we propose to the Republican electors that they cast their vote for Seymour and Blair. They will then secure a man on whom they can rely. They will have a Christian, a gentleman, and a statesman for President. They will have a man to whom the ministers and Sabbath School teachers can point with pride and say: "There goes a man whose daily walk and conversation betoken honesty and intelligence." They will have a lover of his country, a man more in sympathy with the workingmen than with the robbers. And they will have in Frank Blair one who has long been a Republican with them, who was a Republican when Grant was not, who perilled his life oftener on the battle-field for his country than Grant ever did, and one who is quite good enough for a Republican President or Vice-President. This will save their turning over, as they certainly will have to within the next four years, to the Democracy.

Let them by a grand *coup d'état* secure the Democratic party by this means. Some of the Democrats propose that we give ourselves to the Republicans by giving up our organization and lying down before the car of the mangler; but we propose this as a better way altogether. The Republicans can thus secure the Democratic party for all time to come—simply by instructing the electors to cast their votes for Seymour and Blair. This will put a stop to all quarrelling in the future, insure us men in office who can be trusted, and secure that peace, good-will, and prosperity which will never again come to this country till the Democratic party is in power.

Seriously we make the above suggestion, and trust that it will have due weight with those who are to meet before many weeks for the purpose of choosing a President. Should they choose Grant, he will not live out one-half his term. He will refuse to yield that implicit obedience to the Republican party which Lincoln was willing to give. He will propose to have a mind and ideas of his own, and the result will be some radical politician, disgusted on account of his refusal of some office, will serve Grant as Booth did Lincoln. The Democrats never will kill him. They never were known to kill one of their kind. His only danger will be from the hands of wicked Republicans, and there are thousands and thousands of them in the country, whose hearts are as full of murder as their pockets ever were, or could be, of plunder.

In view of all these things, will not the Republican electors cast their votes for Seymour and Blair, that Grant may be saved to his country for the great good he may do; for we would regret exceedingly to be compelled during the next four years to record the deep damnation of his taking off by some ungodly Republican hand in the manner we have set forth.

Y. P. M.
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YOUNG'S PURE MALT WHISKY.
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There is no question relative to the merits of the celebrated Y. P. M. It is the purest quality of Whisky, manufactured from the best grain afforded by the Philadelphia market and it is sold at the low rate of $5 per gallon, or $1·25 per quart, at the salesrooms,

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DR. KINKELIN, AFTER A RESIDENCE and practice of thirty years at the Northwest corner of Third and Union streets, has lately removed to South ELEVENTH Street, between MARKET and CHESNUT.
His superiority in the prompt and perfect cure of all recent, chronic, local, and constitutional affections of a special nature, is proverbial.
Diseases of the skin, appearing in a hundred different forms, totally eradicated; mental and physical weakness, and all nervous debilities scientifically and successfully treated. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 8 P. M.

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INSURANCE COMPANIES.

OFFICE OF THE
DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY
INSURANCE COMPANY.
PHILADELPHIA, November 11, 1868.

The following statement of the affairs of the Company is published in conformity with a provision of its Charter:—

PREMIUMS RECEIVED From November 1, 1867, to October 31, 1868.		
On Marine and Inland Risks	$803,506·74	
On Fire Risks	145,205·06	
	$948,711·80	
Premiums on Policies not marked off Nov. 1, 1867	406,845·71	
	$1,355,557·51	
PREMIUMS MARKED OFF As earned from Nov. 1, 1867, to Oct. 31, 1868.		
On Marine and Inland Risks	$746,605·77	
On Fire Risks	148,317·72	
	$894,923·49	
Interest during the same period—Salvages, etc.	107,498·82	
	$1,002,422·31	
LOSSES, EXPENSES, ETC., During the year as above.		
Marine and Inland Navigation Losses	$424,052·74	
Fire Losses	73,485·87	
Return Premiums	59,141·02	
Reinsurances	36,106·51	
Agency Charges, Advertising, Printing, etc.	50,586·63	
Taxes—United States, State and Municipal Taxes	43,555·89	
Expenses	23,908·65	
		$710,837·31
		$291,585·00

ASSETS OF THE COMPANY
November 1, 1868.

$200,000	U. S. 5 per cent. Loan, 10-40s.	$208,500·00
120,000	U. S. 6 per cent. Loan, 1881	136,800·00
50,000	U. S. 6 per cent. Loan (for Pacific Railroad)	50,000·00
200,000	State of Pennsylvania 6 per cent. Loan	211,375·00
125,000	City of Philadelphia 6 per cent. Loan (exempt from Tax)	128,594·00
50,000	State of New Jersey 6 per cent. Loan	51,500·00
20,000	Pennsylvania Railroad 1st Mortgage 6 per cent. Bonds	20,200·00
25,000	Pennsylvania Railroad 2d Mortgage 6 per cent. Bonds	24,000·00
25,000	Western Penn'a Railroad Mortgage 6 per cent. Bonds (Penn'a Railroad guarantee)	20,625·00
30,000	State of Tennessee 5 per cent. Loan	21,000·00
7,000	State of Tennessee 6 per cent. Loan	5,031·25
15,000	Germantown Gas Company; principal and interest guaranteed by the City of Philadelphia, 300 shares stock	15,000·00
10,000	Pennsylvania Railroad Company, 200 shares stock	11,300·00
5,000	North Pennsylvania Railroad Company, 100 shares stock	3,500·00
20,000	Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Company, 80 shares stock	15,000·00
207,900	Loans on Bond and Mortgage, first liens on City Properties	207,900·00
$1,109,900 Par	Market value,	$1,130,325·25
	Cost, $1,093,604·26.	
	Real Estate	36,000·00
	Bills Receivable for Insurances made	323,486·94
	Balances due at Agencies—Premiums on Marine Policies, Accrued Interest, and other debts due the Company	40,178·88
	Stock and Scrip of Sundry Corporations, $3156. Estimated value	1,813·00
	Cash in Bank $116,150·08	
	Cash in Drawer 413·65	116,563·73
		$1,647,367·80

PHILADELPHIA, November 11, 1868.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a CASH DIVIDEND of TEN PER CENT on the CAPITAL STOCK, and SIX PER CENT. Interest on the SCRIP of the Company, payable on and after the 1st December proximo, free of National and State Taxes.

They have also declared a SCRIP DIVIDEND of THIRTY PER CENT. on the EARNED PREMIUMS for the year ending October 31, 1868, certificates of which will be issued to the parties entitled to the same, on and after the 1st December proximo, free of National and State Taxes.

They have ordered, also, that the SCRIP CERTIFICATES OF PROFITS of the Company, for the year ending October 31, 1864, be redeemed in CASH, at the Office of the Company, on and after 1st December proximo, all interest thereon to cease on that date.

☞ By a provision of the Charter, all Certificates of Scrip not presented for redemption within five years after public notice that they will be redeemed, shall be *forfeited and cancelled on the Books of the Company.*

☞ *No certificate of profits issued under $25. By the Act of Incorporation, "no certificate shall issue unless claimed within two years after the declaration of the dividend whereof it is evidence."*

DIRECTORS.
Thomas C. Hand,
John C. Davis,
James C. Hand,
Theophilus Paulding,
Joseph H. Seal,
Hugh Craig,
John R. Penrose,
Jacob P. Jones,
James Traquair,
Edward Darlington,
H. Jones Brooke,
James B. McFarland,
Edward Lafourcade,
Joshua P. Eyre,
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Samuel E. Stokes,
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George W. Bernardou,
William G. Boulton,
Jacob Riegel,
Spencer M'Ilvaine,
John B. Semple, Pitts.,
A. B. Berger, do.
D. T. Morgan, do.
THOMAS C. HAND, President.
JOHN C. DAVIS, Vice-President.
HENRY LYLBURN, Secretary.
HENRY BALL, Assistant Secretary. 11 12 1m

1829—CHARTER PERPETUAL.
Franklin Fire Insurance Co.
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OFFICE:
Nos. 435 and 437 CHESNUT STREET.
ASSETS ON JANUARY 1, 1868,
$2,603,740·09.

CAPITAL	$400,000·00
ACCRUED SURPLUS	1,018,323·89
PREMIUMS	1,184,846·20

UNSETTLED CLAIMS,	INCOME FOR 1867
$33,693·22	$350,000·00.

LOSSES PAID SINCE 1829 OVER
$5,500,000.
Perpetual and Temporary Policies on Liberal Terms

DIRECTORS.
Charles N. Bancker,
Tobias Wagner,
Samuel Grant,
George W. Richards.
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CHARLES N. BANCKER, President.
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JAS. W. McALLISTER, Secretary pro tem.
Except at Lexington, Kentucky, this Company has no Agencies West of Pittsburg. 3 12

INSURANCE COMPANY
OF
NORTH AMERICA,
No. 232 WALNUT STREET, PHILADA.
INCORPORATED 1794. CHARTER PERPETUAL
Marine, Inland, and Fire Insurance.
ASSETS JANUARY 1, 1868, - $2,001,266·72.
$20,000,000 Losses Paid in Cash Since its Organization.

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INSURANCE COMPANIES.

UNITED SECURIT
LIFE INSURANC
AND TRUST
COMPANY,
OF
PENNSYLVANI
OFFICE:
S. E. Corner FIFTH and CHESNUT S
PHILADELPHIA.

CAPITAL, - - $1,000,0

DIRECTORS.
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GEORGE H. STUART,
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NEW HAMPSHIRE.
HON. J. W. PATTERSON, U. S. Senator.
BALTIMORE.
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This Company issues Policies of Life Insuran upon all the various plans that have been prov by the experience of European and American Co panies to be safe, sound, and reliable, at rates LOW AND UPON TERMS AS FAVORABLE A THOSE OF ANY COMPANY OF EQUAL ST BILITY.

All policies are non-forfeitable after the payme of two or more annual premiums. 11 13 imwsim

ASBURY
LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.
NEW YORK.
LEMUEL BANGS, President.
GEO. ELLIOTT, Vice-President and Sec.
EMORY McCLINTOCK, Actuar

The Asbury Company issues Policies in all the form in present use, on the most liberal terms in respect rates, division of profits, restrictions on occupatio and travel, compatible with safety; loans one-third premiums, when desired, and makes all policies abs lutely non-forfeitable.

Commencing business only in April last, it has bee received with so much favor that its assurance already amount to over $1,000,000, and are rapidly i creasing day by day.

PENNSYLVANIA AGENCY,
JAMES M. LONGACRE, Manager.
No. 302 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia.
Local Board of Reference in Philadelphia:—
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E. H. Worne,
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PHŒNIX INSURANCE COMPANY O PHILADELPHIA.
INCORPORATED 1804—CHARTER PERPETUA
No. 224 WALNUT Street, opposite the Exchange.
This Company insures from loss or damage by
FIRE,
on liberal terms, on buildings, merchandise, furniture etc., for limited periods, and permanently on build ings by deposit of premiums.
The Company has been in active operation for mor than SIXTY YEARS, during which all losses hav been promptly adjusted and paid.
DIRECTORS.
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Samuel Wilcox,
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JOHN R. WUCHERER, President.
SAMUEL WILCOX, Secretary. 8 23

FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY—THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COM PANY—Incorporated 1825—Charter Perpetual—No 510 WALNUT Street, opposite Independence Square.
This Company, favorably known to the community for over forty years, continues to insure against loss or damage by fire on Public or Private Buildings, either permanently or for a limited time. Also on Furniture Stocks of Goods, and Merchandise generally, on liberal terms.
Their Capital, together with a large Surplus Fund, is invested in the most careful manner, which enables them to offer to the insured an undoubted security in the case of loss.
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Alexander Benson,
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Thomas Robins,
John Devereux,
Thomas Smith,
Henry Lewis,
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STRICTLY MUTUAL.
PROVIDENT LIFE AND TRUST CO.
OF PHILADELPHIA.
OFFICE, No. 111 S. FOURTH STREET.
Organized to promote LIFE INSURANCE among members of the
SOCIETY OF FRIENDS.
Good risks of any class accepted.
Policies issued upon approved plans, at the lowest rates.
President,
SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY.
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Actuary, ROWLAND PARRY.
The advantages offered by this Company are excelled 1272

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY
LONDON.
ESTABLISHED 1803.
Paid-up Capital and Accumulated Funds,
$8,000,000 IN GOLD.
PREVOST & HERRING, Agents,
11 4 3m. No. 107 South THIRD Street, Phila.

STEAMBOAT LINES.

PHILADELPHIA AND TRENTON Steamboat Line.—The steamboat EDWIN FORREST leaves ARCH Street Wharf, for Trenton, stopping at Tacony, Torresdale, Beverly, Burlington, Bristol, Florence, Robbins' Wharf, and White Hill.

Leaves Arch Street Wharf				Leaves South Trenton.			
Saturday, Dec.	5,	don't go		Saturday Dec.	5,	8½	A.M
Monday,	" 7,	7	A.M	Monday,	" 7,	11	A.M
Tuesday,	" 8,	8	A.M	Tuesday,	" 8,	12	M.
Wed'day,	" 9,	9	A.M	Wed'day,	" 9,	1	P.M
Thursday,	" 10,	9	A.M	Thursday,	" 10,	1	P.M
Friday,	" 11,	10	A.M	Friday,	" 11,	2	P.M

Fare to Trenton, 40 cents each way; intermediate places, 25 cents. 4 11

OPPOSITION TO THE COMBINED RAILROAD AND RIVER MONOPOLY.
Steamer JOHN SYLVESTER will make daily excursions to Wilmington (Sundays excepted), touching at Chester and Marcus Hook, leaving ARCH Street wharf at 9·45 A. M. and 3·30 P. M.; returning, leave Wilmington at 7 A. M. and 12·30 P. M.
Light freights taken.
L. W. BURNS, Captain.
4 28 tf

FOR NEW YORK—SWIFT-SURE Transportation Company Despatch and Swift-sure Lines, via Delaware and Raritan Canal, on and after the 15th of March, leaving daily at 12 M. and 5 P. M., connecting with all Northern and Eastern lines.
For freight, which will be taken on accommodating terms, apply to WILLIAM M. BAIRD & CO.,
1 1 No. 132 S. DELAWARE Avenue.

EXPLORATION IN INDO-CHINA.

Important Discoveries—A Successful Undertaking.

The British expedition sent to explore the old commercial route from Burmah to South-western China by way of Bhamo has returned in safety to Mandalay, the capital of Burmah. It has occupied about eight months, having left Mandalay on the 13th of January and returned on the 20th of September. The Calcutta correspondent of the London *Times* tells the story of the expedition:—

"Captain Sladen, English political agent at Mandalay, was made leader. With him were associated Captain Williams, as engineer officer; Dr. Anderson, curator of the Indian Museum in Calcutta, as naturalist, and two members of the mercantile community of Rangoon. Captain Williams and one of the merchants returned when the mission had gone half way, and the former was succeeded by Mr. Gordon.

"Leaving the Irrawaddy at Bhamo, the mission soon entered the Khakyen Hills. Up to this point their steps had been dogged by Burmese intrigue, and the prospect was gloomy enough. By the 10th of May the expedition was still at Ponsee, in these hills, but Captain Sladen had stolen a march on the people, who were nothing loth to detain him till he had spent all his money, and seem to have been in fear of the Burmese. Captain Sladen sent a secret messenger to the chiefs of the Shan States beyond—those States subject to the Panthays, and they at once secretly responded, inviting and helping the party to come on. The Khakyens now became most friendly. The mission derived great prestige from the fact that its approach was the means of expelling from Manphoo the Chinese brigand Seesatahee. Though his funds began to fail him in consequence of the delay at Ponsee, Captain Sladen determined to accept the Shan invitation to Momein, which he reached in some state. His plan was then either to push on to the Panthay capital of Tali, if all were quiet, or to hold at Momein a congress of all the chiefs interested in the trade. He soon learned that the former was impossible. The country was disturbed.

"The Governor of Momein rules the eight Shan States or provinces which extend due northeast from Burmah proper. He received the mission in royal style, sitting upon a throne, and entertained its members at the cost of the Panthay Government during its stay. He sent by Captain Sladen letters from that government to the Governor General, in which a promise is made of cheerful coöperation in reviving the trade and protection to all British and foreign traders. The Panthays are represented as a vigorous, energetic, and social people. Their officers were personally on excellent terms with the mission at Momein, and expressed great regret at its departure. The deputies from the principal Saultnas or chiefs of the Shans, who met Captain Sladen at Ponsee, are represented as having attained a higher state of civilization than most Shans, and even Chinese gentlemen. They had not heard of British connection with Burmah, or of our treaty, but they knew that the mission had been sent by a great and powerful nation. They declared that their States alone could supply one hundred thousand mules for carriage, and longed for the opening up of trade to compensate for the miseries and loss they have suffered since the outbreak of the civil war in Yunan. They implored that Captain Sladen would return with a large embassy and full powers to make a treaty.

"After such a reception by the Panthay representative at Momein, the return of the mission was triumphant. Even the Khakyens showed such affection for its members that they would not allow them to return by any other route than that by which they had advanced, being eager to keep the profits of trade to themselves. But Captain Sladen and his companions managed to cross over from Mauwyne to Botha, and to return thence over the Khakyen hills by the route always followed hitherto by royal embassies between Burmah and China. A complete survey was made of the Sawuddy route also, so that we now know the three main tracks through these hills, and there are full data for fixing on the best hereafter. So friendly are the Khakyens that we do not need even to subsidize them. They are more eager than we are; and thirty of their chiefs accompanied Captain Sladen to Bhamo, where they took an oath of fidelity to him Khakyen fashion, while the Burmese officials, outwitted and disgusted, looked on. Captain Sladen, I regret to say, is ill from the effects of the journey. The King, who likes him personally, has welcomed him back, but has refused to give audience to the mission, about which he will not even talk.

RESULTS.

"I have not yet seen the official reports, nor do I know more of Dr. Anderson's scientific work than that he has returned laden with spoils, botanical and zoological, and bursting with all sorts of new facts. But this instalment of the results of one of the most successful missions we have ever sent beyond our border may be accepted till the members can tell their own tale. It illustrates the folly of that excessive timidity which would restrain even private travellers from passing the border, and which denies to civilization and humanity, no less than to science and commerce, so many dark places of the earth. What Speke and Grant, Indian officers, have done in Africa may be more easily accomplished in Asia. The difficulties experienced by the pundit whose exploration of Thibet I described some time ago, it now turns out, would all have been prevented if, like Mr. Beckmore, Mr. Cooper, and others, a formal passport under treaty had been obtained from Pekin. Such is the official statement made by Mr. Consul Morrison to the Royal Geographical Society at its meeting on the 23d of March last.

"The immediate result of Captain Sladen's success will doubtless be the despatch of a dignified and well-equipped embassy to Tali, the moment the road from Momein is open. That must be done, and, under treaty, a British agent must be appointed to Bhamo, whence the navigation to Rangoon is as easy as that of the Ganges from Allahabad to Calcutta. A railway, too, is likely to be made from Rangoon to Brome, in the direction of the frontier and Bhamo up the Irrawaddy valley. It is to be hoped that the Government of India will sanction the first part of this project, as far as Prome, which has just been laid before it in great detail."

Diary of a French Officer in America.

The Boston *Transcript* says:—"Dr. Samuel Abbott Green, of this city, has contributed to our literature an interesting volume, which happily unites his own taste for antiquarian historical researches with his late military experience. He served as surgeon of the 24th Regiment of Massachusetts Volunteers for more than three years. To the officers and men of that regiment he gracefully dedicated a publication which has occupied his skilful pen, and the contents of which are associated with some of the places where they shared dangers together.

"As he was strolling on one of the quays of Paris, in June, 1867, looking over the shelves of a second-hand book-stall, he picked up a little manuscript volume that had been handsomely bound and ornamented, but of whose history the owner knew no more than that it had been purchased shortly before in Lorraine.

"It proved to contain, in a hundred and fifty-two written pages, the diary and a few notes, with three letters, of Count William of Deux-Ponts in Germany—a town which derives its name from two bridges which cross the Erbach, as the river runs through it, and the place where the famous Bipontine edition of the classics was published. The family of Deux-Ponts, of a baronial rank, now extinct, was connected with some of the reigning families of Central Europe. On being applied to by Dr. Green, Mr. George Ticknor has obtained through a very eminent authority abroad the particulars of this relationship. Count William, born at Deux-Ponts in 1754, entered his brother's regiment in the French army in 1778, and came to this country in Rochambeau's army in 1780. The journal now in our hands was written while he was in service here.

"Dr. Green gives us the original French, with the text and notes, as written by the diarist, and he follows this with an English translation so smooth and idiomatic, while strictly faithful, that it reads as if it were itself the original. The Count had been married only two months when his regiment, with others, was ordered to service. He was instructed to report himself as an officer. His destination was wholly unknown, and it was only after the great fleet in which he was sailing was more than half way across the Atlantic that he knew for what the expedition was assigned, as the fruit of the noble agency of Lafayette with his monarch and people in our behalf.

"The journal is simply and modestly written, showing a manly spirit and military heroism. He describes a short and indecisive sea-fight with an English squadron on the way. He had laid twenty-seven days, storm-bound, in the roads at Brest, and only after seventy-one days at sea did he land at Newport. He complains of the lack of warm enthusiasm in the reception of the allies by the Americans. Then follows his sketch of the campaign of 1781. The Count distinguished himself highly at the siege of Yorktown, which he describes with sufficient minuteness, adding a few new particulars of interest."

Hunting for Treasure.

Some two months ago a party of six Englishmen arrived in this city from London; they were real cockneys, and acted as if they knew everything that was worth knowing, and a good many things that wasn't. They were at first rather close-mouthed about their business, and acted as if they were afraid they were watched. Our detective police—which, by the way, is not very sharp—imagined that they were members of the swell mob, and shadowed them for several days, but finally were informed by the British Consul that their attentions were disagreeable.

These men declared that they were travelling for sport, and after remaining in town a few days, announced their intention of going into Marion county, for the purpose of having a jolly time among the quail, deer, and grizzly bear that are to be found in great abundance within the borders of that county. Having provided themselves with all the necessary paraphernalia for camp life, the party took their departure from the city, and a few days later were to be seen encamped upon the banks of a clear stream of water which flowed from the coast range into the ocean at or near Drake's bay.

Those in the neighborhood of the encampment would find these men wandering about the banks of the stream, consulting maps and papers, as if they came in search of something. At length they began to dig holes in the earth, and for two or three weeks they pursued this pleasant occupation. A person who had been watching their actions for some time finally made it his business to ask them what they were hunting for, and, after some hesitation, they finally told him that one of them had, while looking over a lot of old papers found in his parental mansion, discovered that Sir Francis Drake, when he visited California, in the sixteenth century, had buried a great deal of gold and silver, precious stones, etc., upon the shores of a stream near Drake's Bay from which he had taken a supply of water. It was well known to every one who knew anything at all about Drake that he was a freebooter—very little, if any, better than the famous Captain Kidd. True, he performed his deeds of pillage with the sanction of Queen Elizabeth, but she had no right to grant such privileges. While sailing from Cape Horn to the coast of California Drake had pillaged some twenty or thirty villages, and plundered quite a number of vessels. These outrages had filled his vessel with riches, and, finding that he could not convey them all home, he buried several million dollars' worth, intending to return at some future day, but he didn't. Fate was against him, and, after making several ineffectual efforts to fit out another expedition, Sir Francis sickened and died.

Among those who witnessed the burial of the treasure was Manuel Silva, who was Drake's pilot. He marked the spot upon the coast, and gave a description of it in his log-book. After sleeping quietly for more than two hundred years, these papers are hauled from their resting place and perused with a deep interest by one who was a descendant of the pilot. He believed in the treasure, and was anxious to leave his comfortable home and go out in search of it—as veritable a wild-goose chase as can be imagined. After searching for several weeks, the party suddenly packed up and silently took their way from the scene. They were very reticent in San Francisco about their success, although one of them said to a friend:—"We have done pretty well, and don't regret our trip."

This seeking for treasure is a mania with some folks, and they will work harder upon the hope of finding something that has been buried years before than they would for the highest wages you could name. For the past five years a company in this city have been searching for treasure supposed to have been buried upon the Coop Island. Three expeditions have been fitted out at a cost of $30,000. Therefore, it is not a cause for wonderment to find persons coming from England to search for riches supposed to have been buried upon our shores. This seeking after buried treasure is only a waste of time, and only engaged in by fools. The Spanish proverb truthfully says, *Quien tien tienda, que atienda.*—*San Francisco Correspondence Chicago Tribune.*

—The Vicar of Windsor told all his female parishioners and non-electors to stay away from church the Sunday before the election, so that there might be room for the voters, to whom he was to preach a political sermon. It would seem from this that the electors were not in the habit of attending church regularly.

COPARTNERSHIPS.

PHILADELPHIA, NOVEMBER 30, 1868.—The Copartnership heretofore existing under the name and style of GLENDINNING & DAVIS is dissolved by mutual consent.

R. GLENDINNING, Jr.
JOHN H. DAVIS.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE THIS DAY formed a Copartnership, under the name and style of GLENDINNING, DAVIS & CO., No. 48 S. THIRD Street, Philadelphia, and GLENDINNING, DAVIS & AMORY, No. 2 NASSAU Street, New York, for the transaction of a general Banking and Stock Commission business. The Business of the late firm will be settled and continued by the subscribers at No. 48 S. THIRD Street.

R. GLENDINNING, Jr.
JOHN H. DAVIS.
12 2 3t JOHN M. AMORY.

CORN EXCHANGE BAG MANUFACTORY.
JOHN T. BAILEY,
N. E. corner of MARKET and WATER Streets, Philadelphia.
DEALERS IN BAGS AND BAGGING
Of every description, for
Grain, Flour, Salt, Super-Phosphate of Lime, Bone Dust, Etc.
Large and small GUNNY BAGS constantly on hand.
Also, WOOL SACKS.

PATENTED.—PANTS SCOURED AND STRETCHED from 1 to 5 inches, at Mottet French Steam Dyeing and Scouring, No. 9 N. NINTH Street and No. 736 RACE Street. [illegible]

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HOLIDAY STOCK OF ILLUSTRATED WORKS.

BOOKS IN FINE BINDINGS,
CHILDREN'S BOOKS
TOY BOOKS IN LINEN
MOSTLY LONDON EDITIONS, AS CHEAP AS AMERICAN EDITIONS.

Your early inspection is invited while the stock is large and well assorted, at

THE ENGLISH BOOKSTORE,
No. 722 SANSOM STREET,
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CHILDREN'S BOOKS LONDON EDITIONS.—The extraordinary advancement in the manufacture of BOOKS FOR CHILDREN is shown in the books published within the last two years in London, and to be had in great profusion at HAZARD'S, No. 722 SANSOM STREET.

The artistic designs, elegantly printed in colors, in large sized pictures, with bold figures, make them not only very attractive but very improving.

Here you will see, in almost endless variety, and at lower prices than much inferior American editions, books for all ages, from Baby's Toy Book, on linen, and untearable, up to the young master's Books of Adventure or Sports, or the young miss' interesting Story or Fairy Tale.

An early inspection of this attractive stock is invited, while the assortment is complete and full attention can be given at

HAZARD'S ENGLISH BOOKSTORE,
No. 722 SANSOM Street, between Seventh and Eighth streets. 10 6j

SHIPPING.

LORILLARD'S STEAMSHIP LINE
FOR NEW YORK.

From and after this date, the rates of freight by this line will be ten cents per 100 lbs. for heavy goods; four cents per foot, measurement; one cent per gallon for liquids, ship's option. One of the Steamers of this Line will leave every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday. Goods received at all times on covered piers. All goods forwarded by New York agent free of charge except cartage.

For further information, apply on the pier to
8 18 6m JOHN F. OHL.

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.—Inman Line of Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:—
CITY OF BOSTON, Saturday, December 5.
CITY OF ANTWERP, Saturday, December 12.
CITY OF WASHINGTON, Tuesday, December 15.
CITY OF PARIS, Saturday, December 19.
and each succeeding Saturday and alternate Tuesday at 1 P. M., from Pier 45, North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE BY THE MAIL STEAMER SAILING EVERY SATURDAY,

Payable in Gold.		Payable in Currency.	
FIRST CABIN	$100	STEERAGE	[illegible]
to London	105	to London	[illegible]
to Paris	115	to Paris	47

PASSAGE BY THE TUESDAY STEAMER VIA HALIFAX

FIRST CABIN. Payable in Gold.		STEERAGE. Payable in Currency.	
Liverpool	$90	Liverpool	[illegible]
Halifax	20	Halifax	[illegible]
St. John's, N. F., by Branch Steamer	45	St. John's, N. F., by Branch Steamer	[illegible]

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, etc., at reduced rates.

Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends, at moderate rates.

For further information apply at the Company's Offices.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 BROADWAY, N. Y.
Or to O'DONNELL & FAULK, Agents,
No. 411 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia.

NEW EXPRESS LINE TO ALEXANDRIA, Georgetown, and Washington D. C., via Chesapeake and Delaware Canal, with connections at Alexandria from the most direct route for Lynchburg, Bristol, Knoxville, Nashville, Dalton and the Southwest.

Steamers leave regularly every Saturday at noon from the first wharf above Market street.

Freight received daily.

WM. P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 14 North and South Wharves.
J. B. DAVIDSON, Agent at Georgetown.
M. ELDRIDGE & Co., Agents at Alexandria, Virginia. 61

NOTICE.—FOR NEW YORK, VIA DELAWARE AND RARITAN CANAL, EXPRESS STEAMBOAT COMPANY.

The Steam Propellers of this line leave DAILY from first wharf below Market street.

THROUGH IN 24 HOURS.

Goods forwarded by all the lines going out of New York, North, East, and West, free of commission.

Freights received at our usual low rates.

WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., Agents,
No. 14 S. WHARVES, Philadelphia.
JAMES HAND, Agent,
No. 119 WALL Street, corner of South, New York. 3 4

PHILADELPHIA, RICHMOND AND NORFOLK STEAMSHIP LINE, THROUGH FREIGHT AIR LINE TO THE SOUTH AND WEST, EVERY SATURDAY,

At noon, from FIRST WHARF above MARKET Street.

THROUGH RATES and THROUGH RECEIPTS to all points in North and South Carolina, via Seaboard Air Line Railroad, connecting at Portsmouth and to Lynchburg, Va., Tennessee, and the West, via Virginia and Tennessee Air Line and Richmond and Danville Railroad.

Freight HANDLED BUT ONCE, and taken at LOWER RATES THAN ANY OTHER LINE.

The regularity, safety, and cheapness of this route commend it to the public as the most desirable medium for carrying every description of freight.

No charge for commission, drayage, or any expense of transfer.

Steamships insured at lowest rates.

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WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 14 North and South WHARVES.
W. P. PORTER, Agent at Richmond and City Point.
T. P. CROWELL & CO., Agents at Norfolk. 6 1

LUMBER.

1868. SPRUCE JOIST. SPRUCE JOIST. HEMLOCK. HEMLOCK. 1868.

1868 SEASONED CLEAR PINE. SEASONED CLEAR PINE. CHOICE PATTERN PINE. SPANISH CEDAR, FOR PATTERNS. RED CEDAR. 1868

1868 FLORIDA FLOORING. FLORIDA FLOORING. CAROLINA FLOORING. VIRGINIA FLOORING. DELAWARE FLOORING. ASH FLOORING. WALNUT FLOORING. FLORIDA STEP BOARDS. RAIL PLANK. 1868

1868 WALNUT BDS AND PLANK. WALNUT BDS. AND PLANK. WALNUT BOARDS. WALNUT PLANK. 1868

1868 UNDERTAKERS LUMBER. UNDERTAKERS LUMBER. RED CEDAR. WALNUT AND PINE. 1868

1868 SEASONED POPLAR. SEASONED CHERRY. ASH. WHITE OAK PLANK AND BOARDS. HICKORY. 1868

1868 CIGAR BOX MAKERS' CIGAR BOX MAKERS' SPANISH CEDAR BOX BOARDS, FOR SALE LOW. 1868

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We have on hand THE FIRST MORTGAGE SIX PER CENT. GOLD INTEREST BONDS of both Companies, for sale or Exchange for Government Securities.

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ALEXANDER G. CATTELL & CO.
PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 26 NORTH WHARVES
AND
No. 27 NORTH WATER STREET,
PHILADELPHIA. 22
ALEXANDER G. CATTELL. ELIJAH CATTELL.

AUCTION SALES.

LIPPINCOTT, SON & CO., AUCTIONEERS, ASHHURST BUILDING, No. 240 MARKET St.

LARGE POSITIVE SALE OF EMBROIDERIES, LINEN AND LINEN CAMBRIC HDKFS., LACE GOODS, ETC., BY ORDER OF MR. ROBERT MACDONALD.

By catalogue, on four months' credit.
On Wednesday Morning,
December 9, commencing at 10 o'clock. 12 5 3t

AUCTION NOTICE.
LACE GOODS, SCOTCH AND IRISH EMBROIDERIES ETC.
MR. ROBERT MACDONALD
Will hold through the undersigned,
On Wednesday morning,

December 9, at 10 o'clock, at their salesrooms No. 240 Market street, on four months' credit, a large and most attractive sale of EMBROIDERIES, LACE GOODS, HANDK'S, ETC., Comprising—

Full lines Hamburg edgings and insertions.
Full lines cambric bands.
Full lines infants' waists.
Full lines infants' robes.
Full lines cambric collars, cardinal shape, new.
Full lines cambric collars and cuffs, sets, shape new.
Full lines embroidered tape bordered hdkfs.
Full lines ladies' embroidered initial hdkfs.
Full lines ladies' embroidered names, white and in colors.
Full lines ladies' embroidered mottoes, white and in colors.
Full lines linen embroidered hdkfs.
Full lines clear linen lawn hdkfs.
Full lines ladies' mourning lawn hdkfs.
Full lines ladies' lace collars.
Full lines ladies' frillings of all kinds.
Full lines ladies' imitation point lace hdkfs.

LINEN CAMBRIC HANDKERCHIEFS.
Full lines 3-8 children's plate & hem stitched L C hdkfs.
do 4-8 do do do do
do 5-8 ladies' do do do
do 3-4 gentlemen's do do do
do 3-4 printed bordered in solid colors do

The above constitutes the largest and best offering of the kind seen at public auction in Philadelphia this season, many of the goods never having been offered at private sale, and being imported expressly for holiday trade. 12 7 2t

THOMAS BIRCH & SON, AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 1110 CHESNUT Street; rear entrance No. 1107 Sansom st.

SALE OF FINE BRONZES, CLOCKS, PLATED WARE, SWISS CARVED GOODS, FRENCH BASKETS, FANCY GOODS, ETC., SUITABLE FOR CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.
On Tuesday Morning,

Dec. 8, at 10 o'clock, at the auction store, No. 1110 Chesnut street, will be sold a large assortment of elegant goods, part of the stock of a first-class retail store, comprising fine French bronze figures, groups, animals, antique vases and inkstands, Swiss carved wood-work and jewel cases, carved groups of game, glove boxes, etc., rich Bohemian glass vases, toilet sets, liquor stands, jewel stands, punch bowls, ink stands, tete-a-tetes, cigar cases, etc., rich silver-plated tureens, venison dish, with cover, covered entree dishes, castors, waiters, forks, spoons, etc., fine table cutlery in cases and sets, etc.

Also, a large assortment of French fancy goods, including traveling satchels, portemonnaies, ladies' companions, cigar cases, etc., suitable for Christmas presents. Also, French gilt mantel clocks, etc.

The goods are now open for exhibition.

EVENING SALE OF FANCY GOODS, SUITABLE FOR CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.

The sale of fine fancy goods, suitable for Christmas presents, will be continued Tuesday evening, commencing at 7½ o'clock. The sale includes several large invoices of goods suitable for retail dealers. 1t

SALE OF A PRIVATE COLLECTION OF OIL PAINTINGS, ANCIENT AND MODERN.
On Wednesday evening,

At 7 o'clock, at the Auction Store, No. 1110 Chesnut street, will be sold about eighty paintings and engravings, including works of Hamilton, Lewis, Moran, Sommers, Wall, Carl Shulz, A. Cortez Jutliard, Birch, Winner, Spagnatelli, Rosa de Tivoli, and others. Also, a number of framed engravings, photographs, chromos, etc.

The paintings will be open for exhibition on Monday. 12 7 2t

CLARK & EVANS, AUCTIONEERS, NO. 630 CHESNUT Street.

Will sell THIS DAY, Morning and Evening,
A large invoice of Blankets, Bed Spreads, Dry Goods, Cloths, Cassimeres, Hosiery, Stationery, Table and Pocket Cutlery, Notions, etc.
City and country merchants will find bargains.
Terms cash.
Goods packed free of charge 9 29

REAL ESTATE SALES.

REAL ESTATE.—THOMAS & SONS' SALE.—Modern Three-story Brick Residence, No. 292 S. Third street, above Spruce street.—On Tuesday, December 22, 1868, at 12 o'clock, noon, will be sold at public sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange, all that modern three-story brick messuage and lot of ground situate on the west side of Third street, 36 feet 6 inches north of Spruce street, No. 292; containing in front on Third street 18 feet 3 inches, and extending in depth 80 feet, together with the privilege of a three feet wide alley. It has the gas introduced; bath, hot and cold water, etc. Clear of all incumbrance. Terms—$3000 may remain on mortgage. Immediate possession. Keys at the Auction Rooms.

M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
12 7 2w Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.

CHROMO-LITHOGRAPHS.

"A REGAL DESSERT."

A new and beautiful Chromo-Lithograph, after a painting by J. W. Peyer, just received by

A. S. ROBINSON,
No. 910 CHESNUT Street,
Who has just received
NEW CHROMOS,
NEW ENGRAVINGS,
NEW FRENCH PHOTOGRAPHS,
NEW DRESDEN ENAMELS
LOOKING GLASSES, Etc.
3 15 FREE GALLERY.

ENGINES, MACHINERY, ETC.

PENN STEAM ENGINE AND BOILER WORKS.—NEAFIE & LEVY PRACTICAL AND THEORETICAL ENGINEERS, MACHINISTS, BOILER-MAKERS, BLACKSMITHS, and FOUNDERS, having for many years been in successful operation, and been exclusively engaged in building and repairing Marine and River Engines, high and low-pressure, Iron Boilers, Water Tanks, Propellers, etc. etc., respectfully offer their services to the public as being fully prepared to contract for engines of all sizes, Marine, River, and Stationary; having sets of patterns of different sizes are prepared to execute orders with quick despatch. Every description of pattern-making made at the shortest notice. High and Low-pressure Fine Tubular and Cylinder Boilers, of the best Pennsylvania charcoal iron. Forgings of all sizes and kinds. Iron and Brass Castings of all descriptions. Roll Turning, Screw Cutting, and all other work connected with the above business.

Drawings and specifications for all work done at the establishment free of charge, and work guaranteed.

The subscribers have ample wharf-dock room for repairs of boats, where they can lie in perfect safety, and are provided with shears, blocks, falls, etc. etc. for raising heavy or light weights.

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8 1 BEACH and PALMER Streets.

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SOUTHWARK FOUNDRY, FIFTH AND WASHINGTON Streets.
PHILADELPHIA.
MERRICK & SONS,
ENGINEERS AND MACHINISTS,
manufacture High and Low Pressure Steam Engines for Land, River, and Marine Service.
Boilers, Gasometers, Tanks, Iron Boats, etc.
Castings of all kinds, either iron or brass.
Iron Frame Roofs for Gas Works, Workshops, and Railroad Stations, etc.
Retorts and Gas Machinery, of the latest and most improved construction.
Every description of Plantation Machinery, also Sugar, Saw, and Grist Mills, Vacuum Pans, Oil Steam Trains, Defecators, Filters, Pumping Engines, etc.
Sole Agents for N. Billeux's Patent Sugar Boiling Apparatus, Nesmyth's Patent Steam Hammer, and Aspinwall & Woolsey's Patent Centrifugal Sugar Draining Machines. 6 30

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FOR RENT.
PREMISES, No. 809 CHESNUT St.,
FOR STORE OR OFFICE.

ALSO, OFFICES AND LARGE ROOMS suitable for a Commercial College. Apply at
24tf BANK OF THE REPUBLIC.

JOHN CRUMP,
CARPENTER AND BUILDER,
Shops: No. 213 LODGE Street, and No. 1733 CHESNUT Street,
PHILADELPHIA.

COTTON AND FLAX,
SAIL DUCK AND CANVAS,
Of all numbers and brands.
Tent, Awning, Trunk, and Wagon Cover Duck.
Also, Paper Manufacturers' Drier Felts, from one to several feet wide; Pauling, Belting, Sail Twine, etc.
JOHN W. EVERMAN & CO.,
No. 103 JONES' Alley.

AUCTION SALES.

BUNTING, DURBOROW & CO., AUCTIONEERS, Nos. 232 and 234 MARKET street, corner of Bank street. Successors to John B. Myers & Co.

SALE OF 2000 CASES BOOTS, SHOES, TRAVELLING BAGS, ETC.,
On Tuesday Morning.
December 8, at 10 o'clock, on four months' credit. 12 2 5t

LARGE SALE OF BRITISH, FRENCH, GERMAN, AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS,
On Thursday Morning,
Dec. 10, at 10 o'clock, on four months' credit. 12 4 5t

LARGE SALE OF CARPETINGS, FLOOR OIL CLOTHS, ETC.
On Friday Morning,
December 11, at 11 o'clock, on four months' credit, 200 pieces ingrain, Venetian, list, hemp, cottage, and rag carpetings, floor oil cloths, etc. 12 5 5t

MARTIN BROTHERS, AUCTIONEERS.—(Lately Salesmen for M. Thomas & Sons.) No. 129 CHESNUT St., rear entrance from Minor.

Public sale on the premises No. 1808 N. Thirteenth street.
HANDSOME MODERN THREE-STORY BRICK RESIDENCE AND LOT OF GROUND.
On Tuesday Morning.
December 8, at 10 o'clock precisely, on the premises, No. 1808 N. Thirteenth street, above Montgomery avenue, all that handsome modern three-story brick residence, three-story double back building, and lot of ground. 11 27 9t

Public sale on the premises, No. 2042 Wallace street,
HANDSOME MODERN THREE-STORY BRICK RESIDENCE AND LOT OF GROUND.
On Tuesday Morning.
December 8, at 11 o'clock precisely, on the premises, all that handsome modern three-story brick residence, three-story double back buildings, and lot of ground, situate on the south side of Wallace street, corner of Twenty-first street, No. 2042. The house is in excellent condition, well built, and has all the modern improvements. Terms, $1500 may remain on mortgage. May be seen at any time. Keys at No. 2024 Wallace street. 12 2 5t

Sale at No. 529 Chesnut street.
SUPERIOR WALNUT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, ROSEWOOD PIANO-FORTES, ROSEWOOD MELODEON, FIRE-PROOF SAFES, HANDSOME BRUSSELS AND OTHER CARPETS, ETC.
On Wednesday Morning.
December 9, at 10 o'clock, at the auction rooms, by catalogue, an excellent assortment superior walnut furniture, two rosewood piano-fortes, rosewood melodeon, bookcases, extension tables, fine feather beds and bedding, mattresses, steam engine, large and superior fire proof safes, made by Evans & Watson, Marvin, Lillie, and Farrel & Herring; mirrors, fine china and glassware, desks and office furniture, outside show-cases, stoves, handsome Brussels and other carpets, etc.

FIRE PROOF SAFES.
Also, superior fire proof safes, made by Farrel & Herring, Evans & Watson, and Lillie and Marvin.

STEAM ENGINE.
Also steam engine, two horse power. 12 7 2t

HANDSOME RESIDENCE AND FURNITURE.
Sale on the Premises, No. 331 Wharton street.
ELEGANT WALNUT PARLOR, CHAMBER AND DINING-ROOM FURNITURE, ROSEWOOD PIANO FORTE, PAINTINGS, BRONZES, RICH BRUSSELS, AND OTHER CARPETS.
On Thursday Morning.
December 10, at 10 o'clock, at No. 331 Wharton street, by catalogue, the entire handsome household furniture, including suit elegant walnut and green plush, drawing-room furniture, four suits elegant oiled walnut chamber furniture, rosewood piano-forte, fine French plate mantel mirror, handsome walnut wardrobe, extension-table, sideboard, spring hair mattresses, cottage chamber suits, oil paintings and engravings, bronzes, rich English Brussels carpet, china and glassware, cooking utensils, refrigerator, etc.

May be examined at 8 o'clock on the morning of sale.

HANDSOME MODERN RESIDENCE.
Immediately previous to the sale of furniture, at 10 o'clock, on the premises, will be sold the handsome modern three-story brick residence, with double three-story back-buildings and lot of ground situate on the north side of Wharton street, east of Fourth street, No. 331. The house is very superior, has marble vestibule, ranges, hot and cold water, water closet, heater, gas throughout; has parlor, dining-room, and kitchen on first floor, sitting-room, bath and store-rooms, six chambers, dry cellar, etc. Gas fixtures included in the sale. May be seen at any time. 12 1 8t

Sale at No. 1317 Chesnut street.
HANDSOME FURNITURE, SUPERIOR COTTAGE CHAMBER SUITS, FINE HAIR MATTRESSES, FINE BRUSSELS, INGRAIN, AND VENETIAN CARPETS, ETC.
On Friday Morning.
Dec. 11, at 10 o'clock, at No. 1317 Chesnut st., by catalogue, the entire superior household furniture, including superior walnut parlor furniture; 3 suits handsome walnut chamber furniture; 4 suits superior cottage chamber furniture; fine hair and other mattresses; bedding; stoves; fine Brussels, ingrain, and Venetian carpets; china and glassware; kitchen furniture and utensils; window shades, etc. 12 8 7t

May be examined at 8 o'clock on morning of sale.

LARGE SPECIAL SALE OF FINE TOILET WARE AT THE AUCTION ROOMS.
On Saturday Morning.
December 12, at 11 o'clock, at the auction rooms, by catalogue, without reserve, a large assortment of plain and fancy painted fine toilet sets, fine slop jars, foot tubs, and water carriers. 12 7 5t

Sale at No. 2027 Camac street.
SUPERIOR HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, ROSEWOOD PIANO-FORTE, FINE BRUSSELS AND OTHER CARPETS, ETC.
On Monday Morning.
December 14, at 10 o'clock, at No. 2027 Camac street, between Twelfth and Thirteenth streets, above Berks street, the entire superior household furniture, rosewood piano-forte, fine Brussels, ingrain, and other carpets, china and glassware, mattresses, bedding, extension table, etc.

May be examined at 8 o'clock on the morning of sale. 12 4 2t

Public Sale on the premises, No. 2116 Brandywine street.
RESIDENCE AND FURNITURE.
On Thursday Morning.
17th instant, at 10 o'clock, on the premises, all that neat modern three-story brick residence, two-story back-building and lot of ground 16 feet front by 77 feet deep, situate on the south side of Brandywine street, No. 2116. Subject to a yearly ground rent of $84.

SUPERIOR HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, FINE BRUSSELS AND OTHER CARPETS, ETC.
Immediately after the sale of the residence, at 10 o'clock, by catalogue, at No. 2116 Brandywine street, the superior walnut parlor furniture, superior chamber and dining-room furniture, fine Brussels and Venetian carpets, china and glassware, hair mattress, refrigerator, etc.

May be examined on the morning of sale at 8 o'clock. 12 4 11t

M. THOMAS & SONS, NOS. 139 AND 141 S. FOURTH STREET.

SALE OF REAL ESTATE AND STOCKS,
On Tuesday
December 8, at 12 o'clock, noon, at the Exchange, will include.—
TWENTIETH (North), No. 825—Modern Dwelling.
COAL LANDS, 691 acres, Schuylkill county, Pennsylvania. Known as the Coal Hill Estate.
TENTH (North), No. 623—Modern Residence.
YORK Avenue, No. 631—Modern Residence.
SECOND—North of Susquehanna Avenue.
RIVER SCHUYLKILL and MILL CREEK—Very valuable Wharf and Large Lot.
RITTENHOUSE St., No. 118—Modern Residence.
GERMANTOWN Avenue, Nos. 5000 and 5002—Residence and Store, 40 feet front.
MONTGOMERY COUNTY, Pennsylvania—Valuable Lot, 4½ acres.
SHIPPEN, No. 516—Two-story Dwelling.
MORRIS, East of Beaver—Large Lot.
MORTGAGE—$5000.
GROUND RENTS, Irredeemable, $30 and $37 Year.

STOCKS.
$4000 U. S. Five-twenties, May and November.
$2100 City sixes, old.
33 shares Farmers' and Mechanics' National Bank.
12 shares Commercial National Bank.
32 shares Spring Garden Insurance Company.
20 shares Fourth National Bank.
19 shares Consolidation National Bank.
16 shares Franklin Fire Insurance Company.
1 share Point Breeze Park.
Box No. 14, Point Breeze Park.
5 shares Union Bank of Tennessee.
5 shares Academy of Music, with ticket.
10 shares Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Company.
18 shares Camden and Atlantic Railroad, old stock.
120 shares Second and Third Streets Passenger Railway Company.
100 shares Broad Top Improvement Company.
10 shares Pacific and Atlantic Telegraph Co. 12 4 3t
25 shares Union Mutual Insurance Co.
10 shares Bridesburg Manufacturing Co.
8 shares Southwark National Bank.
$4500 Freedom Iron and Steel Co., 1st mort. bonds.
Catalogues now ready.

Sale No. 808 North Broad street.
ELEGANT FURNITURE, MIRRORS, VELVET CARPETS, HORSE, CARRIAGE, HARNESS, ETC.
On Wednesday Morning.
December 9, at 10 o'clock, at No. 808 North Broad street, above Brown street, by catalogue, the entire furniture of a gentleman going to Europe, comprising elegant suit of drawing-room furniture, covered with green plush; elegant etagere, centre table, California marble; mantel and pier mirror, sitting-room furniture, covered with hair cloth; library furniture, damask covers; superior walnut dining-room furniture, extension table, sideboard, china, glass, and plated ware; elegant walnut chamber furniture, fine spring and hair mattresses, feather beds and bedding, fine Wilton and Brussels carpets, etc. Also, the kitchen utensils; about 24 tons of coal.

Also, bay mare, barouche, two sets double harness, blankets, robes, etc. 12 7 2t

C. D. McCLEES & CO., AUCTIONEERS, No. 506 MARKET Street.

SALE OF 1700 CASES BOOTS, SHOES, BROGANS, BALMORALS, ETC.
On Thursday Morning,
December 10, commencing at 10 o'clock, we will sell by catalogue, for cash, 1700 cases cases men's, boys', and youths' boots, shoes, brogans, balmorals, etc.
Also a large line of ladies', misses', and children's city made goods. 12 3 4t

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

CITY CRIMINAL CALENDAR.

A Dishonest Employe—A Negro Thief—Stole a Kettle—Disorderlies—Could Not Account for It—An Accomplice—Assaulting a Citizen.

—William Chat[illegible] ham, a youth of about seventeen years [illegible] employ[illegible] has been for some time in the [illegible] of Mr. Mullin, a shoedealer at Fourth [illegible] Ranstead place. The proprietor has for a few weeks been missing money from his drawer, and on Saturday he placed ten dollars, marked one dollar notes, in the till, and then withdrew from the store. Returning, he missed two of the notes, and on questioning Chatham he admitted the theft and drew forth the stolen money. Alderman Beitler held him in $600 bail for trial.

—James Smith is a negro. On Saturday he removed a bundle of shirts from a wagon on Seventh street, near Lombard, and was making off with it when he was overhauled. Being suspected of other robberies he was bound over for a further hearing by Alderman Bonsall.

—Henry Justus and James Mullen, on Saturday, went into the yard of a dwelling at Fifteenth and Arch streets and picked up a kettle, with which they trotted up Fifteenth street, and on arriving at Willow street a policeman seized them and escorted them to the office of Alderman Pancoast, who sent them below for trial.

—Yesterday afternoon, two rival gangs of youths met at Seventh and Buttonwood streets, and commenced pelting each other with rocks. Policeman Reeder was on hand, and succeeded in capturing George Hagan, whose pockets were well filled with missiles. He was held for breach of the peace.

—James Welsh was yesterday found in possession of a buffalo robe, for which he could give no satisfactory account. Alderman Jones committed him to prison.

—Dennis Grogan has been held by Alderman Dallas as an accomplice of Hugh Green, in the robbery of the house at Fifteenth and South streets. The clothing that Green had on was identified on Saturday by the lady of the house as having been stolen from her domicile.

—Last evening, Samuel Dunlap was rudely assaulted by a crowd of roughs at Twenty-first and Bedford streets, during which he had an eye nearly gouged out. Alexander McClay was subsequently arrested and taken before Alderman Dallas. He was committed to prison.

The Philadelphia Exchange.—The members of the Philadelphia Exchange met this afternoon at the Exchange Building, for the purpose of electing nine members of the Board of Directors. The following seems to be the only ticket on which the vote by stock is being taken:—Edward S Handy, Coffin Colket, Robert W. Ryerss, Henry D. Sherrerd, William J. P. White, Francis H. Duffee, James A. Freeman, Benjamin H. Haines, Joshua Spering.

Fatal Casualty.—On Saturday afternoon the grindstone in the cutlery establishment of Seltzer & Cook, on Armat street, Germantown, bursted, the pieces flying in all directions. Several struck James Brannan, an employe, and so severe were the injuries he received that he died in a short time. The deceased lived on the Limekiln pike, and leaves a wife and two children.

Attempted Suicide.—Between 12 and 1 o'clock this morning Policeman Black saw a young girl going down the wharf at Race street. He intercepted her, and, according to her story, just in time. She stated that she intended to commit suicide. Her story is the old one—a country girl, enticed by a young man to the city, deceived, and then left to the cold charity of the world.

A Novel Entertainment.—To-night the Sioux Tribe, No. 87, Improved Order of Red Men, take a benefit at the Assembly Buildings, Tenth and Chesnut streets. The entertainment will be novel and interesting, and will consist of a series of performances by the diabolique man, Professor D. B. St. Jean.

The Home Fair.—The fair in aid of the Home for the Aged and Infirm of the Methodist Episcopal Church, now being held at Horticultural Hall, has been well attended during the past week. It will continue open (day and evening) during the present week. Beck's band is in attendance in the evening.

Accident.—Andrew Carr, at an early hour yesterday morning fell at Second and Quarry streets and broke a leg. He was removed to his home by Policeman Le Bar.

Robbery.—On Saturday night thieves broke into the cellar of Mr. Robbins, on Manheim street, Germantown, and stole a lot of provisions.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

THE HILL MURDER.

Old Court of Quarter Sessions—Judges Peirce and Ludlow.

This morning, at 10 o'clock, before their Honors Judges Peirce and Ludlow, sitting in the old room of the Court of Quarter Sessions, Mr. and Mrs. Twitchell, committed to prison to stand a trial for the murder of Mrs. Hill, were brought up on a writ of habeas corpus. As might have been expected, the room was crowded both with members of the bar and the general public.

The two prisoners sat together in the dock under the watchful guardianship of the officers. Mr. Twitchell, whatever may have been his concealed emotions, manifested but little concern, sitting quietly, save now and then holding occasional converse with his attorneys or his father. His wife, deeply veiled, reclined her head upon the railing of the dock, and allowed her countenance to be but occasionally seen. The interest evinced by the auditors in the proceedings was intense. The gloom of the day without caused an answering gloom within, and everybody's face wore an expression of gravity fitted to the serious nature of the case.

After some delay, Judge Ludlow announced that the writ was before the Court, and called upon the District Attorney to begin.

Sarah Campbell, the servant girl, was the first witness called and sworn. She testified—Knew Mrs. Hill; was a servant in her family; had been there about eleven weeks; remember the Sunday of her death; during the afternoon of that day was out at Seventeenth and Lombard streets; went out at 3 o'clock; remained out until about 9 or 10 o'clock; it was after 9 o'clock when I got back; can't say how long after; when I returned I pulled the bell at the door several times before it was answered; pulled the bell, I suppose, seven or eight times; after I pulled it first I stopped awhile; then I pulled it as hard as I could; the bell was answered then by Mr. Twitchell; he opened the door; there was no light in the entry when he opened the door; he had no light or candle in his hand; he said "Is this you, Sarah?" I said "yes," and thanked him for opening the door; he said, "Do you know where mother can be?" I said, "I don't know, but we'd see;" didn't hear him say anything in reply; I went into the kitchen; don't think anything further was said at the door; he closed the door; didn't know how the door was fastened; I heard it unlocked; can't say whether I heard the dead-latch raised; Mr. Twitchell went directly up stairs after fastening the door; didn't observe which room he entered; didn't hear any door opened or shut after he went up stairs; when I went back into the entry I found the door leading from the entry into the kitchen open; the door leading from the kitchen to the yard was wide open; the night was a cool one; there was a current of cool air sweeping through the kitchen and the entry; there was a candle burning on the table in the kitchen; the kitchen is supplied with gas; the gas is ordinarily used, but we use a candle sometimes; we use a candle when getting supper for several things, but not commonly; used it when going into the outside kitchen; used it for going into the cellar; the candlestick was kept in different places; sometimes in the little closet that was outside the kitchen door leading into the entry; after I got into the kitchen I went to close the door leading into the yard; there I saw something lying in the yard; the body was in the side-yard; when I saw the something I turned back and took the candle; didn't light the gas; took the candle to see what was in the yard; saw what was in the yard; saw Mrs. Hill lying stretched in the yard; I remained at the kitchen door; I supposed it was she, as she couldn't be found, or didn't come to let me in; I turned into the kitchen and called Mr. Twitchell; went back into the kitchen a little ways; called Mr. Twitchell to come down; I said, "Mr. Twitchell, come down;" that was all I said; I called out aloud; he said, "What's the matter?" he said that a little after I called; I think I called twice, but I am not certain, before he answered; I called twice because I didn't think he heard me; after I called didn't hear any door shut or open up stairs; can't say whether [illegible] stairs [illegible] the answer came from the [illegible] dining-room, or the chamber; it was upstairs I know; he came down the front stairs, the stairs leading from the dining-room to the hall; the sound of his answer appeared to come from the same direction; it did not seem to come down the back stairs; he didn't bring a candle or lamp with him; he came out to where the body was lying; since he said nothing to me till he came to the body, when he said, "My God! what's this?" I am not certain whether I said anything to him before he went out to the body; he didn't take the candle; the candle was where I left it on the table; except the gas was burning low all the time; it was not lit when Mr. Twitchell came down; he went immediately out into the side yard; he said, "Will no person assist in carrying her in?" I did not make any reply; he caught her by the shoulder, I caught her by the feet, and we carried her in; the body was lying face downwards; think the body was extended at full length; don't know whether the clothes were disturbed; think the feet were visible; can't say whether I carried with my arms at full length or not; don't know how Mr. Twitchell carried the body; don't recollect his saying anything while we were carrying the body in; the body was placed on the settee in the kitchen; when he came down into the kitchen he had coat and pants on; can't say whether he had a vest on; he had an undershirt on, but can't say whether he had a white shirt on or not; can't say whether the coat was buttoned; the undershirt was a kind of gray one; he wore that kind before; never examined the undershirt but suppose it was woolien; I did the washing, and had seen such shirts in the wash; he had no shirt collar on; don't know whether he had cuffs on or not; don't know whether he had boots or slippers on; don't know whether he had any thing on his feet; when he came to the front door to let me in he had a coat and pants on, but didn't notice whether he had any white shirt, or vest, or cuffs, or collar on, or boots, slippers, or stockings on; when we carried the body in he said, "Will no person go for a doctor?" don't know whether he asked for the doctor or the water first; he asked for both; he asked for a little water; the water was got, but I don't recollect whether I brought it to him or he got it himself; it was in a little tin dish; this dish was used for many purposes; we washed potatoes in it sometimes; we kept it hanging up in the kitchen; there is in the kitchen a sink; the water was procured from the sink; he took the water and a cloth and bathed her face; I was still there; it was a white cloth; don't know whether it was a towel or not; saw it in his hands, but don't know what it was, other than a white cloth; don't know where he got it; he soaked the cloth in the water, and then put it upon her face; I saw him doing this; don't know what he next said; he asked for the doctor; no person else had yet come into the kitchen; asked Mrs. Twitchell where I would find a doctor, and she went with me to the front door; she was in the kitchen when I asked her; she came into the kitchen immediately after Mr. Twitchell; I hadn't called her; she came into the kitchen a little bit after Mr. Twitchell answered my call; don't think that Mrs. Twitchell called her; couldn't say how long after Mr. Twitchell came down that Mrs. Twitchell came down; it was not long after; think it was after he went out into the yard—for he went out as quick as he could; it was before the body was brought in; she didn't do anything when she came down; don't recollect what she said; she said something, but don't recollect what it was; she didn't assist in carrying the body in; when he called for the water it was either Mr. Twitchell or myself that got it—not Mrs. Twitchell; Mrs. Twitchell accompanied me to the door; before then Mrs. Twitchell stood at the side of the body; Mrs. Twitchell had nothing on but her linens and her red sack, a woollen sack; she had not anything on her feet; she was barefooted; did not hear any door open or shut when Mrs. Twitchell came down; suppose she came down the first entry; up to that time there was no one in the house but the persons I have mentioned; I could not say if Mrs. Hill was dead or alive when we carried her in; I did not look much at it (witness then described her search after a doctor); I could not get into the doctor's at first, and Mrs. Twitchell called to me to ring the bell hard; she then called me back and asked me to go for Mr. Morrell, on Pine street; I went out of the side gate to go there; there is a bolt on the gate; it was never locked in my time; don't recollect anything on the gate but a bolt; it was bolted when I went out; that was the first time it had been locked that evening. (Witness then described her visit to Mr. Morrell's.) On my return to Mrs. Hill's I found a good many people in at that time; saw Mr. Montgomery, but I did not know the rest; could not say how many were inside; Mr. Twitchell was in the kitchen; Mrs. Twitchell also; but I cannot say that they were doing anything; Mrs. Twitchell asked me to go up stairs with her and get some clothing; I did so; we went up the first stairway to Mrs. Twitchell's bed chamber; don't know if the gas was lighted in the chamber or not; the door of the chamber was closed; there were four little dogs about the house; don't remember where I first saw them; I saw them down stairs, but I don't remember if it was the first place I saw them or not; don't know where the dogs were when I went up stairs; the dogs were kept up stairs, but they went about the house by themselves; don't know who owned the dogs; when I went up into Mrs. Twitchell's room she dressed herself; we did not remain longer than while she was dressing; we then came down stairs; I then went back into the kitchen; I went directly down; didn't stop in any room; went down the front stairs; don't know whether Mr. Twitchell was in the kitchen when I went down; couldn't say whether the dining-room door was open or closed; don't know whether a light was in the dining-room; don't know what was going on in the kitchen when I got down; a great many persons were there; I saw police officers there; didn't see Mrs. Twitchell do anything after she got into the kitchen; a poker was used in the kitchen, also in the dining-room; they were not alike; the dining-room poker had a brass head on it, the kitchen poker had not; the one used in the kitchen was larger than the other; didn't look for any poker that evening; don't know whether a poker was found in the yard; I saw them having a poker in their hands; there was blood on it, I believe; some of the folks in the kitchen had it; couldn't say whether it was the kitchen poker or not; it had no brass knob on it; it looked like the kitchen poker, but couldn't say whether it was the kitchen poker or not; after going back into the kitchen there were a great many persons there; don't know how long I remained there; a policeman asked me to go up stairs and see if any of the windows were up; I went up; it was the extreme back window off the dining-room where Mrs. Hill was thrown out; that was the only window I found up; the kitchen shutters were closed; don't know how the dining-room shutters were kept at night; I did not attend to them; the dining-room is immediately over the kitchen, and the sitting-room is in the rear of the dining-room, over the enclosed space in the yard; I passed through the dining-room into the sitting-room; I went up the front stairs; no person was in the dining-room that I saw; no light that I saw; I had no candle or lamp; there was no light in the sitting-room, but I can't say whether there was any gas or candle burning in the dining-room or not; after the policeman told me to go up, I went straight up and examined the sitting-room window; did not examine the dining-room window as I passed through; there are Venetian blinds to the dining-room windows; there are blinds also to the sitting-room windows; couldn't say whether the blinds were down or up in the dining-room; in the sitting-room the blinds were drawn and the window up; went down and told the policeman; remained in the kitchen for some time; afterwards Mrs. Twitchell and myself went up stairs, but I don't remember whether we went into Mrs. Hill's or Mrs. Twitchell's room; we remained most all the night in Mrs. Twitchell's room; we did go into Mrs. Hill's room; I didn't see any object in going into Mrs. Hill's room; two gentlemen also went with us into Mrs. Hill's room; I never saw them before; we did not remain long; don't remember whether we went up together; the two men were not in the room when we entered; from Mrs. Hill's room we went into Mrs. Twitchell's room; while in Mrs. Hill's room there was a conversation; we were all talking; we didn't stand exactly together; we talked about which room we should sit in and put the fire in; the two gentlemen said we might sit in any room we pleased; that was after Mr. Twitchell had gone to prison; we made a fire in Mrs. Twitchell's room; there is a stove in Mrs. Twitchell's room; sometimes there was a policeman with us, sometimes two, and sometimes not any; we stayed there during the night; another gentleman came in sometimes, whom I understood to be Mr. Twitchell's father; he and Mrs. Twitchell talked together; he was in and out during the night; he went away about the break of day; he came back again early in the forenoon; Mrs. Twitchell was still in her room; I was in and out of the room; he went in; there were times when he was alone with her; policemen were in the house all the night; sometimes they were in the room with us; I saw them downstairs in the morning getting breakfast; don't remember what time of the day it was when Mrs. Twitch[illegible] self were taken to [illegible] station House; Mr. Twitchell was taken there the preceding evening; a grate is in the dining room; a fire was lit; I saw it living in the morning; when Mr. Twitchell came down to the front door he had on a short dark coat; had seen him wear coats like it before; when I went out on the Sunday afternoon Mr. and Mrs. Twitchell were not at home; it is more than I can say where they were; during the night I spent in the room with Mrs. Twitchell she was exclaiming aloud, and said that she was very sorry; we had suppers on Sundays from 6 to 7 o'clock; the meals were generally eaten in the room down stairs, the kitchen; Mrs. Hill told me often that she didn't wish to go to bed before 10 o'clock; the coal-scuttle is kept by the range in the kitchen.

Cross examined by Mr. Mann—Lived with Mrs. Hill about ten or eleven weeks; my days out were every Thursday and every other Sunday; always took them, except on one occasion; was in the habit of coming home from 9 to 10 o'clock; usually Mrs. Hill let me in; when I came home usually Mr. and Mrs. Twitchell were in bed; they retired early to their room, but I don't know whether they went to bed or not.

The Coroner's physician, Dr. Shapleigh, who made a post mortem examination of the body, was the next witness, and repeated the testimony he gave before the Coroner's jury. Had life been extinct long enough for the blood to have become cold before the body was thrown from the window, that pool of blood would not have been on the pavement; life was either not extinct when the body was thrown out, or had been extinct a very short time.

After the regular examination by the Commonwealth, the Doctor was cross-examined by Mr. Mann, and, in reply to a question, said that as blood was spattered all over the room, he did not think that Mrs. Twitchell could have been present without getting some of it upon her. The drops of blood upon the floor appeared to have fallen in a perpendicular direction, leading to the supposition that the body must have been held up, not dragged.

Mr. W. H. G. Morrell, who resides at No. 928 Pine street—opposite the Hill building—was next called to the stand, and gave the same testimony he gave before the Coroner's jury. This witness, when he entered the house of Mrs. Hill in the manner reported at the inquest, it appears was met by Mrs. Twitchell, who exclaimed to him, "My God, Mr. Morrell, my mother is killed!" and then added, in answer to a question as to how Mrs. Hill had come to her death, "She fell from the second story window." He had his suspicions aroused that all was not right, and was confirmed in his suspicions when he saw the bloody sofa in the dining-room, and the pools of blood surrounding it.

U. S. District Court—Judge Cadwalader.—Revenue cases were before the court to-day.

The United States vs. Refined oil, claimed by Packard, Cooke & Co. The Government submitted this information to the jury, and a verdict was rendered for the claimants.

The United States vs. One still, etc., claimed by James Hagan. An information for forfeiture, which was also submitted to the jury without evidence. Verdict for the claimant.

The United States vs. Twelve barrels of whisky, claimed by Charles L. Johnston, of Mount Pleasant. The whisky was seized by Collector Diehl, of the Second district, at the depot Thirteenth and Market streets, on the 18th of April last, and was marked "old Monongahela," and with an inspector's name; upon examination it proved to be newly rectified whisky, very slightly flavored with Monongahela. Upon these allegations the Government founded its information for forfeiture, contending that the whisky was perfectly new, and the tax had not been paid upon it, but the stamp of old whisky had been fraudulently put on the casks in order to evade the payment of the tax.

The claimant alleged that the whisky really was old, and therefore required no payment of tax, and a small quantity of new whisky had been mixed with it. Also, that it was sold in this city, after bond had been entered, eight barrels for $4 50 per gallon, and four barrels for $4 75 per gallon, which it would not have brought had it been new. On trial.

Colonel Alexander's Case.

Colonel George W. Alexander, who was last week convicted in this Court, was to-day admitted to bail in $20,000, pending the motion for a new trial, Messrs. John Brubuker, Amos H. Deysner, John D. Morris, and John H. Jacobs, of Reading, appearing as sureties upon the bail bond.

Installation of the Judges.

District Court.—This morning quite an assemblage of lawyers was in attendance upon this Court to be present at the new organization of the Bench. Judge Stroud was first at his post, and announced to the gentlemen present that before the business of the day was taken up the commissions of the newly elected Judges would be read. Judge Hare came upon the bench, and his commission as President Judge for the term of ten years, to be computed from to-day, was read by the crier, Mr. Sellers; and then followed Mr. Greenbank, whose commission as Associate Judge for the same term was also read, the oath of office having been previously administered by the Recorder.

Upon taking his seat the President said:—

"Gentlemen of the bar—Upon beginning my new term as a Judge of this Court, I have but one remark to make, which is that I sincerely hope that the cordial affection which has hitherto existed between the bar and this tribunal may continue during my time and forever."

The regular business, which was the new trial motion list, was then begun.

Jury trials will be resumed in this Court on the 28th instant.

Court of Common Pleas—Allison, P.J.—The equity argument list engaged the attention of the Court this morning.

Court of Quarter Sessions—Judge Brewster.—The December term of this Court was opened this morning by his Honor Judge Brewster.

James N. Kerns, Esq., was appointed foreman of the Grand Jury, and when the oath had been administered to him and his fellow jurors the Court instructed them as follows:—

Gentlemen of the Grand Jury:—There are two hundred and twenty-nine cases on the prison calendar, and a much larger number of defendants on bail. This accumulation of business will require considerable industry and despatch at the hands of the Grand Jury.

I recommend that when clearly satisfied from the testimony of a single witness that a true bill should be returned, you at once relieve other witnesses from attendance. No bill, however, should be ignored until you have examined all the witnesses whose names are endorsed on the indictment. In homicides you have nothing to do with the grade of offense, but whenever the Commonwealth presents a case of probable cause against the defendant, you should return a true bill.

In the petty cases of assaults and batteries, brought only to gratify a private spleen, I recommend you to ignore the bills and to put the costs upon the prosecutors. A vast majority of the cases returned should never occupy the public time at the expense of the public treasury. When you ignore an indictment charging a misdemeanor, you must certify whether the county or the prosecutor, naming him, shall pay the costs. Upwards of fourteen years ago the Legislature directed that a House of Correction should be established in this city.

This law has not been obeyed, although the want of such an institution is one of our most crying evils.

In the convict department of our County Prison 103 cells have each two prisoners, 24 cells contain each three prisoners, and 3 cells actually have each four inmates.

One hundred and thirty-five daily violations of the law, forced by a direful necessity upon the officers of the prison, lay a serious accountability at the door of the authorities who have so long and so persistently neglected their duty in this behalf.

No blame herein attaches to the faithful inspectors and the officers of the prison. They have not the accommodations necessary to enable them to comply with the law, and the overcrowding of prisoners in these cells is an unavoidable necessity.

I recommend that at the proper time you give this subject the attention which its importance demands.

Applications for excuse from service on the petit jury were heard, and those founded upon legal grounds were granted. There were four prisoners in the dock charged with homicide, but no case at all was before the Court.

The Heenan Homicide—Jerry Eaton Found Guilty of Murder in the First Degree.

Court of Oyer and Terminer—Judges Peirce and Ludlow.—In the case of the Commonwealth vs. Gerald Eaton, charged with the murder of Timothy Heenan, the arguments of counsel and charge of the Court were concluded at twenty minutes before twelve o'clock on Saturday evening, and at ten minutes after twelve o'clock on Sunday morning the jury rendered a verdict of guilty of murder in the first degree. The prisoner evinced no emotion whatever at this result, though his wife at once began weeping.

Mr. Brooke notified the Court that he would move for a new trial, and that he would not forget the fact of the rendering and recording of the verdict on Sunday.

AUCTION SALES.

[For additional Auctions see the Seventh Page.]

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THIRD EDITION

WASHINGTON.

The Amendments to the Constitution of the United States—Schenck's Plan for Reconstructing the Naturalization Laws.

Proceedings of the Senate.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

Washington, Dec. 7.

The Important Questions

which will be among the first to engage the attention of the House are the proposed amendment to the Constitution providing for manhood suffrage, the finances, the repeal of the act relative to the opening of the session of Congress, and an amendment of the naturalization laws.

The Dead.

The formal announcement of the decease of Messrs. Stevens and Finney of Pennsylvania, Hines of Arkansas, and Mann of Louisiana will be made to-morrow, it is expected.

The Naturalization Laws.

It is expected that General Schenck will introduce in the House to-day a bill for the amendment of the Naturalization laws of the United States, of which the following is a general synopsis:—

Resolved, That the Committee of the Judiciary be instructed to inquire what amendments to the laws relating to naturalization are needed to give greater security and purity to elections, and particularly whether there ought not to be such provisions enacted as—

1. To confine the power of receiving declaration of intention to become citizens, and of issuing letters or certificates of naturalization, to the Courts of the United States and the highest courts of record of the several States.
2. To require uniformity of proceeding in all such cases in the several Courts so authorized.
3. To require that each such certificate of declaration or letter of naturalization shall be signed by the Judge presiding in the Court from which the same may be issued, as well as attested by the seal of the Court and signature of its clerk.
4. To require under proper penalties a complete record to be kept in each court of all the steps and proceedings had in the case of each such application, including a full copy of the certificate of declaration issued or letters of naturalization granted, and the testimony in full on which any letter was granted, and also a full and convenient index of the names of all persons naturalized.
5. To authorize letters of naturalization hereafter issued in four years after arrival in the United States, but conditioned only to take effect so as to confer the rights of citizenship one year after the date of the issue, and that the said committee be instructed to report at as early a day as practicable, by bill or otherwise.

THE FORTIETH CONGRESS.

Senate.

Washington, Dec. 7.—The third session of the Fortieth Congress began at noon.

Present—Messrs. Anthony, Cameron, Cattell, Chandler, Conkling, Conness, Corbett, Cragin, Davis, Dixon, Drake, Edmunds, Fessenden, Fowler, Frelinghuysen, Grimes, Harlan, Harris, Hendricks, Howe, Kellogg, McCrery, Morgan, Morrill (Me.), Morrill (Vt.), Morton, Norton, Nye, Patterson (N. H.), Patterson (Tenn.), Pomeroy, Ramsey, Rice, Robertson, Ross, Sherman, Spencer, Stewart, Sumner, Thayer, Trumbull, Van Winkle, Vickers, Wade, Willey, Williams, Wilson, and Yates.

After prayer by the Chaplain, the Senate was formally called to order by the President *pro tem.*, Senator Wade, who presented the credentials of Senator Edmunds of Vermont, which were received.

The President also announced a communication from the Governor of Georgia, which was laid on the table.

Senator Sherman presented the credentials of Senator Hill of Georgia.

Mr. Drake moved to refer them to the Judiciary Committee. He understood that after loyal members of the Legislature of Georgia had been elected under the Reconstruction laws, the white men of that Legislature had combined and expelled all the colored members, thereby putting the Legislature under Rebel control.

House of Representatives.

The third session of the Fortieth Congress was commenced in the House, after the usual greetings and interchange of kindly feelings on the part of members, Mr. Speaker Colfax receiving the warmest congratulations from both sides of the House.

The galleries were crowded with spectators, and there was even more than the ordinary hum and movement of people in the lobbies and corridors. Precisely at noon the Speaker's hammer called to order, and the session was opened with prayer by the Chaplain.

FROM CINCINNATI.

Burning of a Steamer.

Cincinnati, Dec. 7.—The steamer D. M. Dechler took fire at Carrolton, Kentucky, on Saturday, by the bursting of a coal oil lamp, burnt to the water's edge, and sank. No lives were lost. The boat was valued at $30,000.

The Collision Betwen the Steamers United States and America.

Details of the collision between the America and United States are coming in slowly. The indications are that both boats at the time of the collision were heading toward the Indiana shore. General Lytle arrived last night with a few of the survivors. M. Hall, of Evansville, is among those saved on the United States. The charred remains of eight bodies, supposed to be females, have been received from the United States. Mr. Bigley, supposed lost, is safe; George W. Fahnestock and daughter, of Philadelphia, were lost on the United States. Mr. Fisher, of Pennsylvania, a passenger on the United States, was badly burned about the face and hands. Mr. Cunningham, of Allegheny city, Penna., is in the hospital in this city, badly burned on the hand, feet, and right side of the face. A lad, *en route* from Rhode Island to Memphis was slightly burnt. Mr. Taylor, Clerk of the America, visited all the wounded in this city yesterday, administering to their relief.

The New York Money Market.

From the Times.

"The bank statement of last week felt the influence of the treasury sales of gold and of a partial demand for currency to go South. The return exhibits a decrease of nearly three millions in greenbacks and a gain of nearly two millions in gold. We believe that the present actual sum of gold in bank is over twenty millions of dollars, including some very special deposits not brought into the regular weekly averages. No further sales of gold by the Treasury were advertised after the last award of $3,000,000 on Saturday, and this fact, taken in connection with private Cable telegrams of political disturbances in Paris, caused an advance of price of nearly one per cent.; and the wonder is that on the very heavy purchases for account of the bankers who had the news, the rise was not more decided. The Gold Exchange Bank this morning will probably report large clearances in settlement of the business of Saturday. A Cable telegram to the Associated Press, dated London, 2·30 P. M., was received late on Saturday, which confirmed the existence of rumors, in that market from Paris; but nothing of a very definite nature was communicated. One report on Wall street early in the day, that the Emperor was dead, was positively contradicted by a midnight despatch to the Associated Press. The American funds in London went down from 74⅜ to 74; recovering to 74⅛ per cent. We have no account that the English funds were seriously affected, and the latest quotations, direct from the Paris Bourse, Saturday evening, 70·42, dull, denotes no alarming trouble."

FOURTH EDITION

BALTIMORE.

The Suits Against General Butler—A Severe Storm—Death of a Prominent Citizen.

The Steamboat Disaster on the Ohio River.

FROM BALTIMORE.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

Baltimore, Dec. 7.

A Heavy Northeast Storm,

with rain since 12 o'clock last night, still continues. The tide is unusually high and the bay rough.

James Polk,

an old and respected citizen, a distant relation of the late President Polk, and father-in-law to ex-Governor Law, and father of Joseph Polk, the actor, died yesterday of cancer in the stomach, in his seventy-fifth year. He had filled many public offices.

The Steamer Maryland,

from Havana, reports rough weather, and the rebels gaining ground in Cuba.

Suicide

A man named John Watson, from Montgomery county, Md. committed here yesterday afternoon, by taking strychnine.

The Butler Law Suits.

The Wooley damage case against General Butler has been dismissed from the Superior Court here.

The Kimberly Brothers' case is still pressed. Noah Kearch was arrested on Saturday and held in one thousand dollars bail against prize fighting.

John B. George, an old railroad conductor, and well known on the Baltimore, Ohio, and Philadelphia Railroads, died here recently.

The Forthcoming Message.

Washington, Dec. 7—2 P. M.—The President has informed the joint committee appointed by the two houses to wait on him, that he will send his message to Congress on Wednesday.

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FIFTH EDITION

THE LATEST NEWS.

The Georgia Senators—Drake Makes a Bitter Speech in the Senate—The Successor of Thaddeus Stevens—Manhood Suffrage.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

Washington, Dec. 7.

The credentials of the

Senators from Georgia

were presented to-day, whereupon a discussion arose on a motion by Senator Drake to refer to the Judicial Committee. Drake made

A Bitter Speech

against the admission of the Senators. The discussion will consume most of the day.

O. J. Dickey and S. Newton Pettis,

of Pennsylvania, successors of Thad. Stevens and Finney, were sworn in and took their seats.

Governor Boutwell

will offer a bill providing that all male citizens of the United States, twenty-one years of age, shall be entitled to vote for President and Vice-President of the United States. Mr. Boutwell holds that Congress has power to regulate this matter.

E. B. Washburne

has a resolution prepared calling for all papers and information in possession of the Postmaster-General relative to awarding contracts, and also a copy of the contract itself for carrying mails across the Plains.

The Supreme Court.

Despatch to the Associated Press.

Washington, Dec. 7.—The Supreme Court met at noon to-day. All the Judges except Grier were present. The commission of William M. Evarts as Attorney-General was read, and the Court adjourned in order to pay the usual visit to the President of the United States. The docket will be called to-morrow.

FOREIGN.

By Atlantic Cable.

Another of Peabody's Munificent Gifts.

London, Dec. 7.—George Peabody, the American philanthropist, has made another donation of £100,000 to the poor of London.

This Evening's Quotations.

London, Dec. 7—Evening.—Consols for money 92¼, and for account, 92⅜. Five-twenties quiet at 74¼. Railways quiet; Erie, 25; Illinois Central, 96.

Liverpool, Dec. 7—Evening.—Cotton heavy; sales of 8000 bales. Common Rosin, 6s. Turpentine, 27s. 6d.

London, Dec. 7.—Turpentine, 28s. 6d.

From St. Louis.

St. Louis, Dec. 7.—A South Pass City despatch says 300 Sioux attacked Washake and his band of Shoshones in Big Wind River Valley, Nov. 22. Two Indians were killed on each side, and the Shoshones retired to the white settlements. An Omaha despatch says the snow-storm, which has been raging for thirty hours, is the heaviest experienced in Nebraska for many years. The snow is eighteen inches deep on a level.

From Canada.

Toronto, Dec. 7.—The New Dominion Parliament has been further prorogued until January 16. The revenue of Canada for November was $1,214,154, and the expenditures $877,488. C. E. Elwall, correspondent of the Stockholm *Daily News*, is here, with instructions from the Swedish Government to acquire a knowledge of the country, with a view to encourage emigration, and to develop commerce between the two countries.

From Nova Scotia.

Halifax, N. S., Dec. 7.—The Hon. J. C. Troup, one of the Nova Scotia delegates to England, publishes a letter condemning Mr. Howe's course and indorsing Annand.

Markets by Telegraph.

New York, Dec. 7.—Stocks weak. Chicago and Rock Island, 108; Reading, 98¼; Canton Co., 48½; Erie, 37¾; Cleveland and Toledo, 101½; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 84⅝; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 11[illegible]; Michigan Southern, 88½; New York Central, 1[illegible]; Illinois Central, 143¼; Cumberland preferred, 38½; Virginia 6s, 57; Missouri 6s, 89¼; Hudson River, 1[illegible]7; 5-20s, 1862, 111⅛; do. 1864, 107⅜; do. 1865, 108; do. new 11[illegible]; 10-40s 105⅝. Gold, 135⅝. Money, 6@7 per cent. Exchange, 109¼.

New York, Dec. 7.—Cotton dull at 24½ cents. Flour quiet; 7500 bbls sold at Saturday's quotations. Wheat quiet and advanced 1@2 cents; 7500 bushels sold; Spring No. 1 at $1 55. Corn firmer; 24,000 bushels sold at $1·12@1·17. Oats quiet at 77@78 cents. Beef quiet. Pork dull at $2[illegible]50. Lard quiet at 15@15¾ cts. Whisky quiet.

Baltimore, Dec. 7.—Cotton dull, and nominally 24½c. Flour quiet, steady, and unchanged. Wheat dull; choice red $5 45. Corn dull and lower, new white 90@96c; yellow, $1·04@1 06. Oats from 70 to 75c. Rye firm at $1·40@1·45. Pork dull at $26 50. Bacon quiet; Ribbed Sides, 17c.; Clear Sides, 17½c.; Shoulders, 14c.; Hams, 18c. Lard dull at 16½c.

Stock Quotations by Telegraph—4 P. M.

Glendinning, Davis & Co. report through their New York house the following:—

N. Y. Cent. R.	125¼	Western Union T.	36⅝
N. Y. and E. R.	37	Cleveland and Tol.	101½
Phil. and Rea. R.	98½	Tol. & Wabash R.	57½
Mich. S. and N. I. R.	87⅝	Mil. & St. P. com.	65¼
Cle. and Pitt. R.	84⅝	Adam Express Co	48
Chi. and N. W. com.	78⅝	Wells, Fargo & Co.	26
Chic. and N. W. prf.	81½	U. S. Express Co.	46
Chi. and R. I. R.	107¾	Tennessee 6s	67¾
Pit. F. W. and Chi.	111	Gold	136½

Market irregulor.

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HYDRO EXTRACTOR,
For Cotton or Woollen Manufacturers, 7 10mw